Desk—9 Fr

The Weather
Today—Fair and moderately cold with highest temperature about 40 degrees. Yesterday—High, 51; low, 39. (Map, Page 4)

The Washington Post

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Truman Asks Price Cuts, Reasonable Pay Demands

Economic Report Warns Otherwise U. S. Might Plunge Into Recession

(Partial Truman Text, Page 2)

President Truman yesterday urged businessmen to cut their prices, and labor to refrain from blanket and "excessive" wage demands.

Otherwise, he warned, the present structure of high price could plunge the Nation from its prosperity into a "recession in production and employment."

The warning and the twin recommendations were the high spots in his first economic report to the Congress, prescribed as an annual affair by the "Full Employment Act" passed last year.

The unique report, prepared by the President, with the help and advice of his Council of Economic Advisers, Cabinet and agency heads, was a carefully-argued text on basic national economics.

Purchasing Power Cut

It told Congress that 1947's production of goods will be higher than last year's, but that the large price increases of the last half of 1946 have so reduced purchasing power that there is danger that those goods cannot be taken off the market.

"Chief among the unfavorable factors," the President said, in looking to the trend this year, "is the marked decline in real purchasing power of great numbers of consumers" that resulted from the price jumps."

The report also contained a detailed series of recommendations for long range national and legislative action. The objectives called for were more strongly in the New Deal tradition than any Mr. Truman has voiced since his 21-point program to the Congress more than a year ago.

In addition, yesterday's report asked for Congressional action on a six-point short range program. Chief item in this list—one that a levy-cutting Republican Congress is not likely to relish—is a declaration against lower taxes.

Reduction Seen Unsound

"Expert and lay opinion," Mr. Truman wrote, "is in agreement on the rule of sound public finance that calls for a surplus in Government revenues over expenditures while employment is high and the total of income is large.

"In the present economic situation, it is clear that it would be unsound fiscal policy to reduce taxes."

A second major point of his immediate legislative program was a recommendation for action "at once" to extend rent control beyond its present expiration date next June.

In his short-range recommendations, the President noted that as to the principal and most important issue, wages and prices, the Government could only point out the dangers, but that the correctives had to be applied largely by others—meaning business and labor.

Lower Prices Urged

He declared:

"Business should reduce prices wherever possible in order to bring about the necessary increase in consumer purchasing power to bolster their markets. Price reductions are especially needed in the case of goods such as many articles of food, clothing, house furnishings, and building materials, whose prices have risen out of line. If business makes these reductions in a timely and orderly way, it will help sustain markets rather than destroy them.

"Labor, on its part, must recognize that high volume at low costs and low prices requires high productivity and the absence of restrictions on production. For its own

See TRUMAN, Page 2, Column 7.

Highlights of Truman Report, Factors Bright and Gloomy

Below are the highlights of President Truman's forecast of economic prospects for 1947, as contained in his first economic report sent to the Congress yesterday:

Favorable Factors

"On the plus side of the economic ledger we possess a fabulous wealth of resources. Our industrial plant is large and, in many cases, better than ever before.

"Funds for business expansion are ample and profit incentives are high in most lines. Our labor force has greatly increased its number of semiskilled and skilled workers."

Consumer Demand.

"The spending power of consumers, as a whole, is much higher than it ever was before the war. Consumer desires are fortified by a backlog of unsatisfied wants . . . We can be optimistic about the desire to buy, because of the higher standards of living which almost all of our people have recently enjoyed and which they do not want to forego."

"The most solid and permanent foundation for consumer demand is current disposable income. In this there has been great improvement since the prewar priod, even when account is taken of the increase in consumers' prices."

Business Demand.

"The prospects for business investment are brightened by several clear elements of strength. The first of these is the availability of abundant aggregate funds including ample bank credit.

"The second favorable factor is that profits in most lines of industry and business have been highly rewarding during 1946 and have been rising quarter by quarter.

"The profits outlook for 1947 suggests adequate motive for investment . . . to meet the wants of a people functioning at maximum employment.

"Still another favorable factor is the backlog demand for construction."

Summary.

"During this year, the underlying favorable factors are strong enough to maintain high prosperity."

Unfavorable Factors

"Weakening of the activity of investment might operate . . . as an obstacle to maximum employment, production and purchasing power. If industrial and commercial construction slackens, and prices for residential construction remain high . . . our maximum employment objective might be threatened this year or soon thereafter."

"Labor-management strife, with severe work stoppages, remains a possibility. This would directly interfere with production or employment by creating or intensifying shortages . . . It might lead to reductions in business outlays for plant, equipment and inventories."

Consumer Demand.

"Recent trends in purchasing power are disturbing . . . The purchasing power of wages has dropped seriously.

"If price and wage adjustments are not made—and made soon enough—there is danger that consumer buying will falter, orders to manufacturers will decline, production will drop and unemployment will grow—unless consumers resort to large additional borrowing and use of past savings to buy the increased supply of goods. These temporary expedients are limited in power and even if available would merely postpone the day of reckoning."

Business Demand.

"Threatening the continuation and expansion of business investment is the fear that a drop in general consumer demand may be in the offing.

"Another main factor that could affect business confidence, and thus business demand, would be the recurrence of labor management disputes.

"Also the high cost of housing constitutes an adverse factor.

"Finally, business demand may be somewhat restricted by shortages of certain basic materials."

Summary.

"But this year brings us face to face with maladjustments and unfavorable possibilities which, if not corrected or prevented, could cause a recession in production and employment."

Tuck Pay Plan No Solution, Says Witness

By Dorothea Andrews
Post Reporter

Richmond, Va., Jan. 8.—Virginia legislators today were told that the Governor's program for supplemental appropriations toward teachers' salaries during the next 18 months "will not solve the problem."

G. Tyler Miller, State superintendent of public instruction, appearing before a joint hearing of the House Schools and Colleges and Appropriations Committee and the Senate Finance Committee considering the teacher pay bill, said in response to a question by one of the Assemblymen:

"I would not say that the sums contemplated by the bill are adequate. They will help boost morale. They will not solve the problem. We have a long uphill fight before us. This is a step in the right direction."

Called Not Enough

There was general agreement among those who appeared at the committee hearing that the proposed expenditure of $5,552,000 for teachers' pay during the next 18-month period was "not enough."

W. T. Woodson, Superintendent of Schools for Fairfax County, told committee members:

"I feel that what the Governor has done has been very splendid. But it is not adequate. I am convinced that in my own school system we are deteriorating in instruction because we are deteriorating in

See VIRGINIA, Page 4, Column 1.

Lane Vows All Promises Will Be Kept

(Lane Text, Page 8)

By N. S. Haseltine
Post Reporter

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 8.— Gov. W. Preston Lane, jr., in his inaugural address here today, promised fulfillment of all Democratic campaign pledges but warned Maryland taxpayers it will cost them more money.

"The period of State surpluses, accumulated during the war, is coming to an end," the Governor told a joint assembly of the State Senate and House of Delegates. "Anticipated surpluses for the next biennium will be absorbed in the next budget, and the problem we face is where to reduce budget requests and where to get additional income needed to submit a balanced budget."

Budget requests, he pointed out, total approximately 18 million dollars more annually than under the present financial program.

"In addition," he stated, "we are to consider legislation to carry out the recommendations made in the report of the commission on the distribution of State revenues. This commission was headed by Judge Joseph Sherbow of the supreme bench of Baltimore City.

"It proposed a distribution to Baltimore City, to the counties and to incorporated towns of some 12 to 13 million dollars annually of State revenues.

"The commission, however, has not yet suggested how the State

See MARYLAND, Page 4, Col. 1.

4-Hour Talk Fails to Halt Cafe Strike

13 Units Closed, With Menus Cut In 37; GSI Office Scene of Violence

Union moves to halt operations in cafeterias which noramlly feed 128,000 Federal workers daily yesterday had closed 13 and put 37 on abbreviated menus.

But a union appeal to the Public Buildings Administration to close all cafeterias involved in the two-day-old work stoppage brought a reply that PBA is "merely a landlord.'

The 37 cafeterias which remained open in many of the Government's largest buildings yesterday will con- with supervisory help today. Of the 37, 24 will serve lunch only. Arlington Farms will have three meals daily; Langston residence halls two meals.

Tables Available for Lunches

The remaining 13 will handle only milk or be open only to make tables available to employes who bring their own lunch—an action urged by union officials.

Yesterday, second day of the work stoppage which took 2000 cafeteria workers off their jobs after Government Services, Inc., refused to extend a 1946 contract, was marked by:

1. A futile, 4-hour negotiation session among management, the cafeteria workers local of the United Public Workers of America and two Federal conciliation commissioners, Richard Goodrick and James Holden.

2. A brief flurry of minor violence which saw stones hurled in front of GSI's personnel offices at 1119 21st st. nw.

Scabs Used, Union Charges

3. A union announcement that it was girding for a "long, touch fight" and charges that GSI was using "strike-breakers" and attempting "union-smashing."

4. Introduction of a formal resolution in the Senate by Senator William Langer (R., N. D.) proposing an investigation by his Civil Service Committee of the operation of GSI cafeterias.

There was no comment forthcoming at the conclusion of the four-hour peace talk, which concluded at 7 p. m. yesterday.

Peter J. Manno, in charge of the District area for the U. S. Conciliation Service, will be called in from Philadelphia for new negotiations at 2 p. m. today at GSI offices, 1135 21st st. nw.

Placards carried by pickets marching in front of all buildings housing GSI-operated cafeterias yesterday called the stoppage a "lockout."

Strikers Urged to Return

GSI terms the dispute a strike and declared its doors are open for all those who want to return to work. The efforts to agree on a new contract broke down with GSI's refusal to extend the 1946 contract until a new one could be agreed upon.

The union had originally demanded a 20-cent hourly wage increase and fringe requests such as vacation, sick leave and hospitalization and a stabilized work week. GSI countered with a 5-cent hourly wage boost offer and eventually raised the figure to 8 cents.

The day saw picketing of the Supreme Court Building, although the GSI-operated cafeteria there is closed.

Lawrence Kamet, public relations director for UPWA, announced a Nation-wide appeal for a $15,000-per-week strike fund to carry workers through the stoppage. Soup kitchens were established for one meal per day at the Shiloh Baptist, Mount Carmel and St. Luke's Churches.

Grid 'Fixer' Found Guilty Of Bribery

Filchock and Hapes Suspended; Paris To Be Sentenced On January 28

New York, Jan. 8 (AP).—Dapper Alvin J. Paris, 28-year-old Broadway and night club figure, was convicted speedily late today by a General Sessions Court jury of offering bribes to two key New York Giants' players to "lay down" in the December 15 championship game with the Chicago Bears.

Bert Bell, National Professional League football commissioner, announced at once that the two backs, Frank Filchock and Merle Hapes, were suspended and that an immediate hearing would be conducted to decide on possible league action against them.

The two women and 10 men deliberated only 65 minutes before returning the guilty verdict at 4:35 p. m. (EST) on the two counts of attempted bribery.

Sentence Due January 28

Paris, who took the verdict stoically, faces possible prison terms of five years and possible fines of $10,000 on each of the alleged bribe offers.

Judge Saul S. Streit, who set sentencing for January 28, indicated the investigation of the purported attempt to "fix" the National League title game was not ended. He told Paris after the verdict:

"My advice to you is: cooperate with the district attorney if you expect any consideration from this court."

Assistant District Attorney George P. Monaghan, who prosecuted the case, had said that he considered Paris an agent of a gambling syndicate possibly centering in New Jersey.

Appeal Planned

Sidney Paris, father of the convicted man, said the verdict would be appealed. The quick-moving trial took only three days and Paris was convicted less than a month after the alleged bribe offers were made. A woman, Mrs. Gertrude Noble, was foreman of the jury.

After the verdict Paris told the court clerk he was single and gave his occupation as florist.

Filchock and Hapes, who testified yesterday as to the alleged bribe offers but declared they rejected thtem, were called to Bill's office for the closed hearing.

Bell said their suspension meant neither could participate in any league activity until he announced a decision in the case.

"Filchock Not an Accomplice"

Judge Streit told the jury to consider the following verdicts: Guilty of attempting to bribe either or both Frank Filchock or Merle Hapes, Giants' backfield stars, or acquittal.

The jury also was instructed to consider whether Hapes was an accomplice in the alleged bribe attempt.

"Filchock is not an accomplice," the judge said in his charge. "It is a question of fact for you to determine whether Hapes was an accomplice. If you conclude that Hapes was an accomplice a conviction cannot be had without corrobrating evidence."

Before the judge's charge, the opposing attorneys had freely employed scorching epithets in describing the case's principals.

The defense surprised by resting without presenting a single witness.

John McKim Minton, counsel for the 28-year-old novelty concern officer, and Assistant District Attor-

See BRIBE, Page 10, Column 8.

Prompt to Reassure World

Senate Confirms Marshall Appointment by Acclamation

By Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr.
Post Reporter

The Republican-controlled Senate lost no time yesterday in demonstrating its bipartisan support of Gen. George C. Marshall as Secretary of State.

While the general flaw toward Hawaii, silent as to his future plans and policies, the Senate unanimously confirmed him less than an hour after President Truman had sent his nomination to the Hill.

The confirmation took place by acclamation after a 12-minute session of the Foreign Relations Committee.

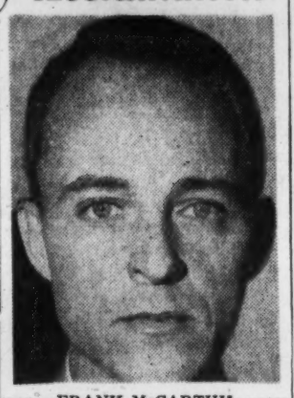
It followed a plea by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) President Pro Tem and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to answer the "speculation" which, he said, had been caused all over the world by Secretary Byrnes' sudden resignation and General Marshall's appointment.

"It is highly important," said Vandenberg, "that the Senate of the United States, continuing to pursue an effective bi-partisan foreign policy, make it perfectly clear immediately that there is no interruption of that unity."

Vandenberg said Marshall was a man of "stout heart, stirring integrity and rich experience" in which the people of America have "total confidence."

On the other side of the Capitol, Representative Charles A. Eaton (R., N. J.), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said:

"We will continue to present a united front to the world regard-



FRANK McCARTHY.
33-year-old former Army colonel, who served as Gen. George C. Marshall's aide and later as secretary to the joint Chiefs of Staff, may be "drafted" out of private life to be the new Secretary of State's administrative assistant.

less of race, creed or breed. There's no place in foreign affairs for partisan politics."

Although there never was the slightest doubt about Marshall's confirmation, news of the swift and unanimous congressional action was expected to give him reassurance as he flew home to meet one of the greatest tests of his career.

Further reassurance came yes-

See MARSHALL, Page 4, Column 7.

Hotel Ceilings Off Outside D. C. Feb. 15

District Is Under Own Law; Nontransient Controls Continued

By John W. Ball
Post Reporter

Rent controls yesterday were lifted from transient hotel rooms and motor courts outside of Washington, effective February 15.

Coincident with President Truman's message to Congress asking continuation of rent controls after June 30, the OPA branch of the Office of Temporary Controls announced that ceilings will go off hotel prices next month.

The ruling will not affect Washington hotels, as they are subject to the District Rent Control Act instead of the OPA extension bill.

In Washington the District Rent Control office last week granted four hotels an increase in rates for transient rooms.

The District law does not give the board authority completely to lift controls, Robert F. Cogswell, Rent Control Administrator, said yesterday.

The four hotels granted increases are the only Washington hotels who have applied for such action, Cogswell said.

There are no motor courts in the District, he added.

An attack upon the District rent control law was launched yesterday when Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D., Tex.) introduced a bill to end that law February 1.

His bill included ending both District and OPA rent controls. O'Daniel, a former member of the Senate District Committee and famed for his filibuster against the OPA last year, solved a two-year Washington housing problem for himself when he bought a 40-room apartment house at 115 2nd st. ne., in 1945 for his own use.

He promptly passed out eviction notices under the provision of the District rent law, which specifies that a tenant may be evicted if the building is sold to be personally occupied by the purchaser.

O'Daniel's bill was sent to the

See HOTELS, Page 4, Column 8.

Gen. Marshall Held in Respect By Russians

Stalin Impressed By His Leadership Of American Army

By Eddy Gilmore

Moscow, Jan. 8 (AP).—Announcement of the resignation of U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and the appointment of Gen. George C. Marshall as his successor was received with great interest in Moscow.

Both men are well known in the Russian capital—Byrnes for his participation in numerous international conferences, and Marshall because he accompanied the late President Roosevelt to Big Three meetings.

The retirement of Secretary Byrnes will be felt in Moscow. He formed many close personal acquaintanceships with Soviet leaders, including Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, during many conferences.

However, Marshall is certain to be a most welcome guest at the March meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Council.

Stalin Respects Marshall

Prime Minister Stalin holds in high regard the wartime operations of the Americans on the European continent and knows Marshall was in large measure responsible for them.

The very fact that General Marshall originally was an appointee of President Roosevelt should do much to add to his prestige among the Russian people. The late President was regarded as one of the greatest foreign friends of the Soviet Union.

The Russians may not agree with all that Marshall has done as special American envoy in China for 13 months, but they realize he was carrying out the orders of his Government and his work there should place no obstacle in the way of his personal acceptance here.

However, there may be some who will point out that this is still another military appointment by the United States—such as that of Lieut. Gen. W. B. Smith as Ambas-

See REACTION, Page 4, Column 6.

Senator Ball Introduces Bill Banning Closed Shop

Minnesotan Is Also Drafting Measure To Prevent Future Nation-Wide Strikes

By Mary Spargo
Post Reporter

Senator Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.) yesterday introduced a bill to ban the closed shop, not only in future but in all existing contracts.

The measure is the first of a series of GAP labor bills Ball plans to introduce.

The Minnesota Senator said he hopes to be ready with a bill tomorrow "regulating" industry-wide bargaining so that a Nation-wide coal strike, for example, cannot happen again.

Hearings on the bill to outlaw the closed shop, Ball said, would probably be started next week by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, headed by Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio).

Ball declared that he and Taft were so busy with other matters tha "in all probability" the question of legislation to "straighten out the portal-to-portal pay situation" would be left with he Senate Committee on Judiciary, headed by Senator Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.)

Union Membership Barred

The Ball closed shop proposal would break any agreement—written or oral—that requires a person to be a union member in order to be hired or to hold his job.

The Minnesota Senator conceded that at least two GOP members of the Senate Labor Committee, Senators Wayne Morse of Oregon and George D. Aiken of Vermont, would oppose his bill.

He contended that the backing Morse gave FEPC legislation would make it hard for hi mto refute arguments by Southern Democrats that the closed shop is discriminatory.

Ball said that originally he had thought of exempting contracts already in existence from the provisions of his closed shop bill.

"But we found that some contracts have no termination date and that led to complications," Ball declared. "So we decided to outlaw them all 90 days after enactment of the bill."

Independent Unions Seek Aid

During the day a group of leaders of large independent unions called on Ball and asked for legislation to protect them from discrimination in favor of the AFL and the CIO, and to prohibit "raiding" of one union by another.

The delegation, whose leaders said they represented about 400,000 workers, included the following:

Edward G. Wilms, Paterson, N. J., chairman of the Independent Unions of New Jersey.

Arthur Kane, Passaic, N. J., president of the Manhattan Rubber Workers Union.

Walter Radley, Newark, N. J., secretary of the Utility co-workers Association.

William Fitzsimmons, Elizabeth, N. J., representing the Diehl Employers Protective Association.

Edward A. Ross, Weirton, W. Va., president of the Weirton Independent Union.

Harry Cooper, Weirton, W. Va., also of the Weirton Independent Union.

Tom Windsor, Seaford, Del., representing the Dupont Rayon and Celophane Workers Independent Union of Delaware, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Charles Ferraro, New York, representing the Conference of Independent Petroleum Workers of New York and Connecticut.

Broken Ankle Only Result of Woman's Chain Bridge Leap

A woman who said she had leaped from Chain Bridge was found 70 feet beneath the span yesterday nursing only a broken ankle.

Following what police described as "an alleged attempted suicide," the woman was admitted to Arlington Hospital with a broken ankle.

The attractive 27-year-old woman, wife of an Army major stationed at the Pentagon, told a rescuer who answered her cries of help that she had leaped from the bridge and asked him to take her to the hospital.

The rescuer was Ernest G. O'Neal of 1400 Pennsylvania ave. se., a workman on a barge dredging the C. & O. Canal just south of Chain Bridge.

India Tribesmen Fined

New Delhi, Jan. 8 (U.P.).—The external affairs department of the interim government has imposed a fine of money and rifles on tribesmen who have been raiding villages in the Hazara district along the Northwest Frontier, it was announced today. The tribesmen were accused of murder, looting and destruction of property.

Power From Subs Aids In London Fuel Crissi

London, Jan. 8 (AP).—The Admiralty called out its submarines tonight to generate power and light for royal dockyards, saving the dockyards' coal for industry in Britain's fuel crisis.

Strange Illness Claims 6 Babies in Cambridge

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 8 (AP). Six babies—all less than a year old—have died at Cambridge City Hospital within a month of a strange contagious diarrhea, hospital officials reported today.

Something Fishy

Britons Snap Up Whale Meat As Truck Strike Limits Steak

London, Jan. 8 (AP).—Whale meat went on sale to the public today for the first time in England and, with a truck drivers' strike endangering the supply of nonwhale meat, the people bought it as avidly as though it were T-bone steak.

Distributors put the chewy red stuff on sale in fish markets, at about 37 cents a pound, and no ration coupons.

One housewife submitted a report

"It looks like steak until you smell it. There is decidedly fishy smell, like bloaters cooking.

"Grilling will probably be the most popular cooking method. Small steaks, about 6 ounces and ½ inch, are best.

"The meat should be scored (criss-crossed with a knife) or beaten beforehand and should be well sprinkled with salt and pepper. Even then it gives out little juice and tends to cook dry unless you baste it with fat."

The whale meat went on sale as Britain began its eighth year of food rationing with Britons getting less of most commodities than in the bleak war days of 1940.

Sample weekly rations then and now:

Commodity	1940	1947
Bacon	4 ounces	2 ounces
Sugar	12 ounces	8 ounces
Preserves	2 ounces	4 ounces
Butter	4 ounces	3 ounces
Margarine	2 ounces	3 ounces

In Case of Fire

New Safety Device Drops Man 12 Floors Unharmed in Test

Atlanta, Jan. 8 (AP).—A 65-year-old Detroit barber dropped 12 floors from an Atlanta hotel window today to demonstrate a simple mechanical device designed to save persons trapped in hotel fires.

"Nothing to it," commented the barber, Irving Bassett, after the first of two descents.

Fire Chief C. C. Styron, who directed firemen at the Winecoff Hotel last month when 119 persons lost their lives, said, "It is a wonderful device as far as it goes—I'd a lot rather have it than a piece of rope." One disadvantage, he added, would be descent of persons through flames pouring from lower windows.

The device permits descent by a steel ribbon released from an automatic reel. It loops under the person's arms. Attachment inside the hotel can be either permanent or temporary.

Bassett descended the 12 floors at about the speed of an elevator—18 seconds. He came down in regular business dress, pushing gently away from the hotel wall about every two floors to keep from rubbing it. His knees barely buckled as he stopped on the grass lawn and his glasses remained firmly on his nose.

The steel tape in the 10-inch reel for "safety-scape" is braked by centrifiugal force, much like an automobile brake. The reel has a handle for rewinding should two or more persons want to descend.

Chief Styron said "lots of people could get away" by means of the device in case of a fire. A Southern Underwriter Association representative, J. W. Morris, made no comment. Burke L. Bassett of Saginaw, brother of the man who made the descent, was the inventor of "Safety-Scape".

Police Report Finns Tapped Stalin's Line

Helsinki, Jan. 8 (AP).—A state police announcement said today that high officials in Finnish army headquarters had organized the secret tapping of telephone conversations between the Russian control commission in Helsinki and Moscow.

Even calls from Generalissimo Stalin were recorded and transcribed, the announcement said. It added that some officials concerned in the tapping would face military trial in about a month, although two of the officers involved have fled Finland.

Storm Passes Alaska As Another Is Brewing

Seattle, Jan. 8 (AP).—One Pacific storm in the series which has buffeted Western Alaska apparently moved harmlessly up the Bering Sea today, but another was brewing 500 miles southwest of Amchitka and the U. S. Weather Bureau here predicted that by midnight it should reach its full intensity along the Aleutian chain.

New Bill to Free Tideland Offered

Three Senators introduced a bill yesterday to relinquish any right of the Federal Government to tidelands.

A similar bill, passed by the Seventy-ninth Congress, was vetoed by President Truman.

For Young Men 18 to 20

Universal Military Training Proposed in House Measure

By John G. Norris
Post Reporter

Legislation to establish universal military training for young men aged 18 to 20 was introduced in the House yesterday.

Representative Brooks (D., La.) dropped a bill in the hopper which would require youths to perform a year's training under the Army, Navy or Marine Corps.

Under the measure, the obligation could be discharged by four months basic training during the summer and then enrolling in the National Guard or Reserve for a three year term, by taking a four ROTC course or technical or scientific training in college, or by enlisting in the Regular Army or Navy.

The training could be started any time after graduation from high school but before a youth's twentieth birthday. Boys of 17 could enroll with their parents' consent.

A similar plan was approved by the American Legion at its last convention. The War Department, however, takes the stand that four months basic training is too short. It wants a minimum of six months plus National Guard, Reserve, ROTC service.

President Truman advocated sofe form of universal servcie in

See TRAIN, Page 4, Column 3.

Arlington Man Guilty on 1944 Car Title Charge

Jay Paul Shelton, 29, Arlington Va., was found guilty last night by a jury in District Court of perjury charges of securing a duplicate title to an automobile here in 1944.

The five women and seven men jurors deliberated three hours. Shelton faces a maximum prison sentence of 10 years.

He is now serving a three-year prison term for escaping from United States marshals in Richmond, Va., in 1945, while being returned here to face perjury charges and charges growing out of automobile thefts.

Shelton was cleared in 1945 of attempted bank holdup in Falls Church and the alleged kidnaping of a 14-year-old girl at the time of holdup.

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Here's Partial Text On Truman Report

By the Associated Press

Following are textual excerpts from President Truman's economic report to Congress:

TO THE Congress of the United States:

As the year 1947 opens America has never been so strong or so prosperous. Nor have our prospects ever been brighter.

Yet in the minds of a great many of us there is a fear of another depression, the loss of our jobs, our farms, our businesses.

But America was not built on fear. America was built on courage, on imagination and an unbeatable determination to do the job at hand.

The job at hand today is to see to it that America is not ravaged by recurring depressions and long periods of unemployment, but that instead we build an economy so fruitful, so dynamic, so progressive that each citizen can count upon opportunity and security for himself and his family.

Nor is prosperity in the United States important to the American people alone. It is the foundation of world prosperity and world peace. And the world is looking to us.

I believe that the American people have the wisdom and the will to use our abundant resources so that all may prosper. I reject, and I know the American people reject, the notion that we must have another depression. I am not referring to minor detours and bumps in the road ahead—these we know we shall have. I am referring to economic collapse and stagnation such as started in 1929. This need not happen again, and must not happen again.

Prosperity cannot be the concern of one party or one group. It cannot be attained without the goodwill and the cooperation of all.

To build a greater America we must approach the task with unity of purpose, with patience, with wisdom, and with determination to overcome all obstacles. If we do this—and we must—I have no doubt about the ability of Americans to build, on a firm basis of security and political and economic freedom, a country in which the rewards we enjoy can be doubled within the life span of many of those now living.

Summary of Economic Conditions and Trends

On the plus side of the economic ledger we possess a fabulous wealth of resources. Our industrial plant is larger and, in many cases, better than ever before. Funds for business expansion are ample and profit incentives are high in most lines. Our labor force has greatly increased its number of semiskilled and skilled workers. The spending power of consumers, as a whole, is much higher than it was before the war. Consumer desires are fortified by a backlog of unsatisfied wants, particularly for housing, commercial construction, automobiles, household appliances, furnishings, and other durable goods. There are long-deferred and needed public works—Federal, State and local. There is a strong and sustained foreign demand. More than that, we can be optimistic about the desire to buy, because of the standards of living which almost all of our people have recently enjoyed and which they do not want to forgo.

While these favorable factors in our economic situation are fundamental, it is more practical and profitable to examine weaknesses that need corrections than to congratulate ourselves upon the blessings which we already enjoy.

1. Chief among the unfavorable factors is the marked decline in real purchasing power of great numbers of consumers, resulting from the large price increases in the second half of last year. Maximum production and employment this year would yield a substantial increase in the available supply of consumer goods and services, especially in the area of durable goods. This requires higher real purchasing power to take the goods off the market.

If price and wage adjustments are not made—and made soon enough—there is danger that consumer buying will falter, orders to manufacturers will decline, production will drop, and unemployment will grow—unless consumers resort to large additional borrowing and use of past savings to buy the increased supply of goods. These temporary expedients are limited in power and even if available would merely postpone the day of reckoning.

2. Weakening of the activity of investment might operate also as an obstacle to maximum employment, production and purchasing power. If industrial and commercial construction slackens, and prices for residential construction remain high as compared with incomes of laborers and white-collar workers, our maximum employment objective might be threatened this year or soon thereafter.

3. Labor-management strife, with severe work stoppages, remains a possibility. This would directly interfere with production or employment by creating or intensifying shortages of materials, parts, or equipment. Through creation of uncertainties about demand or supply and costs of materials, it might lead to reductions in business outlays for plant, equipment and inventories.

That is why in my state of the Union message I placed so much stress upon successful labor-management relations.

During this year, the underlying favorable factors are strong enough to maintain high prosperity. But this year brings us face to face with maladjustments and unfavorable possibilities which, if not corrected or prevented, could cause a recession in production and employment. The Government will watch this situation and be prepared for action if needed.

Recommendations Short-Range Program

My short-range recommendations have long-range significances as well, but they merit immediate attention from the Congress and from the people as a whole because of their influence upon economic conditions in 1947.

Prices and Wages

Removal of emergency price and wage controls has restored the main responsibility for prices and wages to business, labor, farmers and consumers. The Government can point out dangers seen from the perspective of the whole economy, but the correctives must largely be applied by others.

Business should reduce prices wherever possible in order to bring about the necessary increase in consumer purchasing power to bolster their markets. Price reductions are especially needed in the case of goods such as many articles of food, clothing, house furnishings, and building materials, whose prices have risen out of line.

Farmers must realize that last year's exceptional farm prices will fall somewhat as world food supplies increase and as consumers find a more ample supply of durable goods to purchase.

Labor, on its part, must recognize that high volume at low costs and low prices requires high productivity and the absence of restrictions on production. For its own advantage as well as that of the country at large, labor should refrain from demands for excessive wage increases that would require price increases or would prevent price reductions that are necessary to sell the capacity output of the product.

Management in turn should recognize that increased productivity permits wage increases in some cases as well as price reductions; and that wages and salaries need to be raised where they have lagged substantially behind the increase in living costs in the past few years or where they are substandard.

Both price adjustments and wage adjustments are necessary in the ensuing months. Wage adjustments, like price adjustments, need to be made with a discriminating regard for individual situations throughout the economy.

The Congress should take steps at once to extend rent control beyond next June. A large increase in rents would substantially reduce consumer purchasing power.

On the wage side, the Congress should extend the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to classes of workers in interstate commerce now excluded, and should raise the minimum wage in view of the substantial rise in the cost of living and in the national production since it was enacted.

2. Social Security

I urge the Congress to take immediate steps to revise benefit payments under the social security system. The Congress has already authorized a temporary increase in public assistance benefits. This legislation expires by the end of this year and new legislative action is required. Benefits under the old-age and survivors' insurance system should also be adjusted. These measures are necessary to alleviate real hardship which has been aggravated by increases in the cost of living. Beyond that, adequate social security benefit payments provide a desirable support to mass purchasing power.

3. Housing

More than a million additional housing units need to be started in 1947. This goal will not only furnish badly needed shelter to our veterans and other citizens, but will result in a sizable contribution of the housing industry toward employment and purchasing power. At the lowest cost levels foreseeable this year, one million additional housing units will approximate an investment of six billion dollars during 1947.

To reduce the cost of housing on all fronts and by all desirable methods, we must start as promptly as possible a long-range housing program. Such a program can stimulate large investments in land acquisition and preparation for development. It can start the flow of new types of private investment into housing ventures. It can bring the traditional home-building industry into rental housing as well.

No subject has received more protracted study by the Congress leading to more uniform conclusions. Nonpartisan housing legislation was introduced in the Seventy-ninth Congress and passed the Senate by a large majority.

On several occasions, I have urged enactment of this program which was developed within the Congress itself. I again urge enactment of this program at the earliest possible moment.

4. Taxation

Expert and lay opinion is in agreement on the rule of sound public finance that calls for a surplus in Government revenues over expenditures while employment is high and the total of income is large. In the present economic situation, it is clear that it would be unsound fiscal policy to reduce taxes.

Everyone is agreed that the tax burden is great and should be reduced as soon as possible. When reductions come, it will be important that they be fairly and equitably distributed, that they contribute to the maintenance of purchasing power by reducing the burden on the mass of consumers, and that they help provide the work and business incentives essential for a high level of production.

5. Labor-Management Relations

I have transmitted to the Congress, in my State of the Union message, recommendations covering the broad field of labor-management relations, and need not dwell further on them here.

It is important, however, to emphasize once more, in relation to our goal of a permanent high-production, high-employment economy, the key responsibility that both management and labor have in helping to achieve this goal. Sound collective bargaining is essential.

The war has left us a tremendously increased productive potential, and further increases are in store. In order to keep our expanding economic activity in line with our growing capacities, the extraordinary postwar demand that we enjoy today must be transformed into sustained demand of an expanding peacetime economy.

Elimination of wartime controls does not mean that we want to go back to the size of economy we had before the war. The possibilities and requirements of a sustained 200-billion-dollar economy differ from those of an unstable 100-billion-dollar economy.

A variety of measures will be needed to fortify the basic structure of the American economy before the transformation from war and reconversion to a high-consumption peacetime economy is completed. We are still at the threshold in formulating a program of consistent policies designed to give business, agriculture and labor the opportunities which are envisaged in the Employment Act.

A long-range program designed to strengthen the structure of the American economy should include policies toward:

1. Efficient utilization of the labor force;

2. Maximum utilization of productive resources;

3. Encouragement of free competitive enterprise;

4. Promoting welfare, health and security;

5. Cooperation in international economic relations;

6. Combatting economic fluctuations.

1. Efficient Utilization of the Labor Force.

The Nation's labor force is its greatest productive asset. Prudent use of our human resources requires a working population not only large and well-trained, but enpoying high American standards of health, education, security, and personal and political freedom.

We must end discrimination in employment or wages against certain classes of workers regardless of their individual abilities. Discrimination against certain racial and religious groups, against workers in late middle age, and against women, not only is repugnant to the principles of our democracy, but often creates artificial "labor shortages" in the midst of labor surplus. Employers and unions both need to reexamine and revise practices resulting in discrimination. I recommend that, at this session, the Congress provide permanent Federal legislation dealing with this problem.

2. Maximum Utilization of Productive Resources

In our free-enterprise system, we rely mainly upon private initiative to expand the productive base of the economy. Our productive capacity has grown not only through technological developments, but also through a steady stream of additions to plant and equipment. Output per man-hour has increased on the average some 3 per cent per year over the decades.

The whole history of America indicates that this progress can be entrusted mainly to the initiative and inventiveness within our business system. But we do need Nation-wide concerted action to prevent the fear that demand will periodically be inadequate to absorb maximum production. This is what puts brakes upon inventiveness and initiative.

AGRICULTURE—The soil is one of the most valuable economic assets of the Nation. Most effective utilization and conservation of this resource should be an important aim of the agricultural program of the Government.

The long-range agricultural policy of the Government should be aimed at preserving the family-sized farm and preventing another agricultural depression as we go through the readjustments following the second world war. It should help to see that farmers' incomes do not fall below those earned by other comparable productive groups. This should involve the least possible interference in the management of actual farming operations. It should be accomplished without use of subsidies so far as feasible. We should seek to make it possible for farmers to earn good incomes through their own efforts.

Above all, the long-range agricultural policy of the Government should be based upon the principle of plenty and not upon the encouragement of scarcity. The term "maximum production" in the employment act applies to the farm as well as to the factory.

The Congress has recently authorized a permanent school-lunch program in cooperation with the States. I hope this program will be expanded until we are sure that every American school child gets an adequate diet. In addition, we should study carefully the possible need for food and nutrition programs to reach low-income families.

THE Congress also recently authorized a broad and strengthened program to improve the marketing and distribution of farm products. This includes the strengthening of research and educational work, as well as the improvement of the various marketing services performed by the Government. We shall need to give increasing emphasis to marketing during the next few years. Better marketing can go a long way toward maintaining adequate rates of consumption, with benefit to farmers and the public alike.

We must honor the Government's commitment to support farm product prices during the period of readjustment to a stabilized peacetime basis. However, experience within the past year has demonstrated, on a small scale, some of the dangers that may result from holding the support level for any common type too high. This only leads to maladjustments within agriculture, to the wastage of food, and to unnecessarily large Government expense.

Regional Development — Wide regions of this country still hold the promise of tremendous economic development. The Government should examine particularly the contribution it can make toward this development by stimulating production and distribution of low-cost hydroelectric energy, by developing flood control and navigation, by improving roads, by enforcing fair competitive rates of transportation, by removing barriers to truck transportation, by land drainage and irrigation projects. We need to rebuild cropplands, grazing areas and forests. Future programs of resource and industrial development should be prepared so that we can move ahead rapidly at the appropriate time.

FEDERAL - AID PROGRAMS.—The Federal Government is engaged in several programs of grants-in-aid to State and local governments involving large amounts of money. Further programs are planned. These programs, particularly those related to health and education, public works, and road and airport construction, contribute greatly toward bringing all sections of the country up to the levels of productivity consistent with American standards of living.

I have asked the council of economic advisers to cooperate with the Bureau of the Budget and other Federal agencies concerned, and with State and local advisory committees, to undertake a study of Federal grants to State local governments to determine to what extent revised standards for the distributon of these grants may take into account more fully the needs for support that exist in various parts of the country.

PUBLIC WORKS. — Aggregate expenitures for public works are large. They obviously have a considerable effect upon the whole economy. Further, since many public-works projects are not related to the daily problems of business operations nor to the daily needs of consumers, they are subject to adjustment in their time of commencement and their rate of progress. This had led, particularly in recent years, to an overemphasis upon the prospects of stabilizing our whole economy through the bold use of public works.

There are valid reasons why public works cannot accomplish as much toward stabilization as some have supposed. In the event of severe unemployment, they cannot be generated in sufficient volume to avoid supplementation by other means. In a period of mild recession, they cannot be generated on time to be fully effective. If the tempo of the public works program is geared to some business index, the reserves accumulated for emergency use may be used after they are needed and they then become inflationary rather than stabilizing. Even if advance preparations are made through the completion of plans, the acquisition of sites, and the accumulation of funds, there will be an inevitable time lag between calling the emergency program into operation and the employment of men on the job.

Instead of regarding public works as the first and foremost device to restore our whole economy when it sags, we should attempt to stabilize public works construction according to our long-term needs.

RESEARCH AND PATENTS.—The United States will this year invest more than one billion dollars in research. The continuance of a research program of large magnitude for many years to come, together with the fact that many of the inventions resulting from it will be patentable, calls for action to protect the public interest in inventions and discoveries resulting from expenditures of public funds. I hope that suitable legislation for a uniform patent policy will be enacted by the Congress at this session.

3. Encouragement of Free Competitive Enterprise

It is imperative that there be no restrictions on free competition resulting in curtailment of production and employment, or in maintenance of high prices, or in interference with freedom to invest funds, or in hampering the entry of new firms to any line of production or trade. I recommend that the Congress review the studies made by the temporary national economic committee and by other congressional committees with a view toward supplementing or strengthening existing legislation in this field. Among the steps to be taken is the extension of section 7 of the Clayton Act to prohibit mergers by the acquisition of assets, as well as by the acquisition of stock control.

ENFORCEMENT OF EXISTING ANTITRUST LAWS—The antitrust division of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission have both labored under inadequate appropriations. They should be better supplied with funds so that their activities can be more closely integrated. Accordingly, I am recommending in the budget message increased appropriations for the control of monopolistic practices.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS—The Government should take affirmative action to enlarge the opportunities for efficient and enterprising small business.

I believe that the Government should study ways and means of facilitating the availability of long-term credit and equity capital to small and promising business enterprises.

4. Promoting Welfare, Health and Security

There are certain programs of Government which have come to be looked upon as "welfare programs" in a narrow sense. This has placed them in an insulated compartment. They have not been sufficiently related to the needs of the economy as a whole. In fact, they are a part of the problem of maximum employment, production and purchasing power.

Unemployment insurance is designed to take care of the unemployed as a matter of right rather than of charity, but it also provides purchasing power as a cushion against recessions, and its tax features are of general economic significance. Retirement and pension systems exist to take care of workers who have given of their years in factory, field, or office. But these systems, both on the income and outgo side, have a profound effect upon volumes of purchasing power, and the retirement age needs to be adjusted to the size and composition of our labor force and the trend of improved technologies.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS — Among those whose income is less than the minimum necessary for a decent subsistence are those who cannot earn their living because of physical unfitness or lack of educational training.

The combination of public health, nutrition, education, and regional development programs would create additional job opportunities and supply workers fit to fill these jobs. Relatively small Government expenditures for health and education yield a high national dividend.

I urge the Congress to give early consideration to expanded peacetime programs of public health, nutrition, and education.

SOCIAL SECURITY—Although maximum employment would protect wage earners generally from the effects of prolonged mass unemployment, the individual is still exposed to many hazards of economic insecurity.

Our Social Security program has not kept pace with the times, nor with our increase in general living standards. Many individuals are not covered by the present provisions of the act, and the benefit payments to those covered are inadequate under today's conditions.

I recommend that the Congress, cooperating with the States, take action that will lead to increasing the amount and duration of unemployment benefits. Present unemployment reserve funds are ample to support such increases.

I recommend that the Congress amend the Social Security laws to extend the benefits of old-age and survivors' insurance to the occupational groups now excluded, and to include under unemployment compensation the employes of all establishments, regardless of size, in the industries now covered by the unemployment compensation tax act. In expanding general social security, the Congress should not overlook the railway workers, whose protection is under separate laws.

While we compensate workers for loss of wages due to unemployment arising from lack of work opportunities, we do not insure them against the risks of loss of earnings from temporary or permanent disability, nor against the costs of medical care. This represents not only a heavy loss for the individual but a great waste of productive manpower.

There is an urgent need to spread the risks arising from sickness and disability by insuring workers against the loss of income and by providing, through social insurance, ready access to essential preventive and curative medical services. I have, in a previous message, presented recommendations for a program of medical care and disability benefits. I urge early consideration of this program.

Our present social insurance system is financed by employe and employer contributions. We must recognize, however, that the employes' contributions and the employers' payroll tax curtail mass purchasing power and increase businessmen's costs. From an economic point of view, it would be desirable to finance a part of the Social Security system out of the general budget. Therefore, I propose that the Congress, in working out a system of financing an expanded Social Security program, give full consideration to the economic as well as the social import of various methods of taxation for this purpose.

5. Cooperation in International Economic Relations

While most of this report has necessarily been devoted to the domestic aspects of employment, production, and purchasing power, we must bear in mind that we are part of a world economy. If we are to maintain a well-balanced prosperity over a long period, our foreign trade must be established on a more permanent basis.

In the long run we can sell to other countries only if we are willing to buy from them, or to invest our funds abroad.

Both foreign trade and foreign investment are vital to maintaining a dynamic economy in this country.

Many countries fear economic depression in the United States as a threat to their own stability. If faced with the alternatives of smaller trade and economic insulation on the one hand or close relations with an unstable American economy on the other, many might prefer some insulation as the lesser evil.

In preference to either of these alternatives, these countries would choose closer relations with a stable American economy operating at high levels. They have already begun to cooperate toward achieving these related goals: Economic stability and expansion of world trade. The International Monetary Fund, designed to stabilize exchange rates, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, set up to facilitate the international flow of capital, have already started to operate.

At our initiative, experts of 18 important governments recently worked out a tentative charter for an international trade organization. This charter embodies principles of commercial conduct designed to enlarge the beneficial flow of world trade, to reinforce the domestic employment and development programs of the cooperating governments and, by intergovernmental commodity agreements, to remove the depressing effects of burdensome world surpluses. This charter represents the first major effort in the field of trade to replace unilateral action — which often injured other countries and provoked retaliation—by cooperation, and joint action under a set of common principles. Continued progress in the formation of the international trade organization represents the most important step that we can take to reestablish a high volume of foreign trade on a sound basis.

THE willingness of many other countries to enter the proposed trade organization will depend to a great extent on our attitude in connection with the reciprocal tariff negotiations schoduled for this year. In return for our own tariff concessions, we can hope to secure not only reduction of foreign tariffs and diseriminations but also elimination of a mass of restrictions, in particular, rigid import quotas preventing our access to foreign markets. Thus we should press forward with our program to secure the reciprocal reduction of trade barriers.

If we fail to do our part in putting international economic relations on a healthier basis, it is quite likely that some other countries will feel compelled to increase their own controls. Such a development would tend to break the world into trading blocs and could have profound effects upon world politics and the prospects for creating an enduring peace.

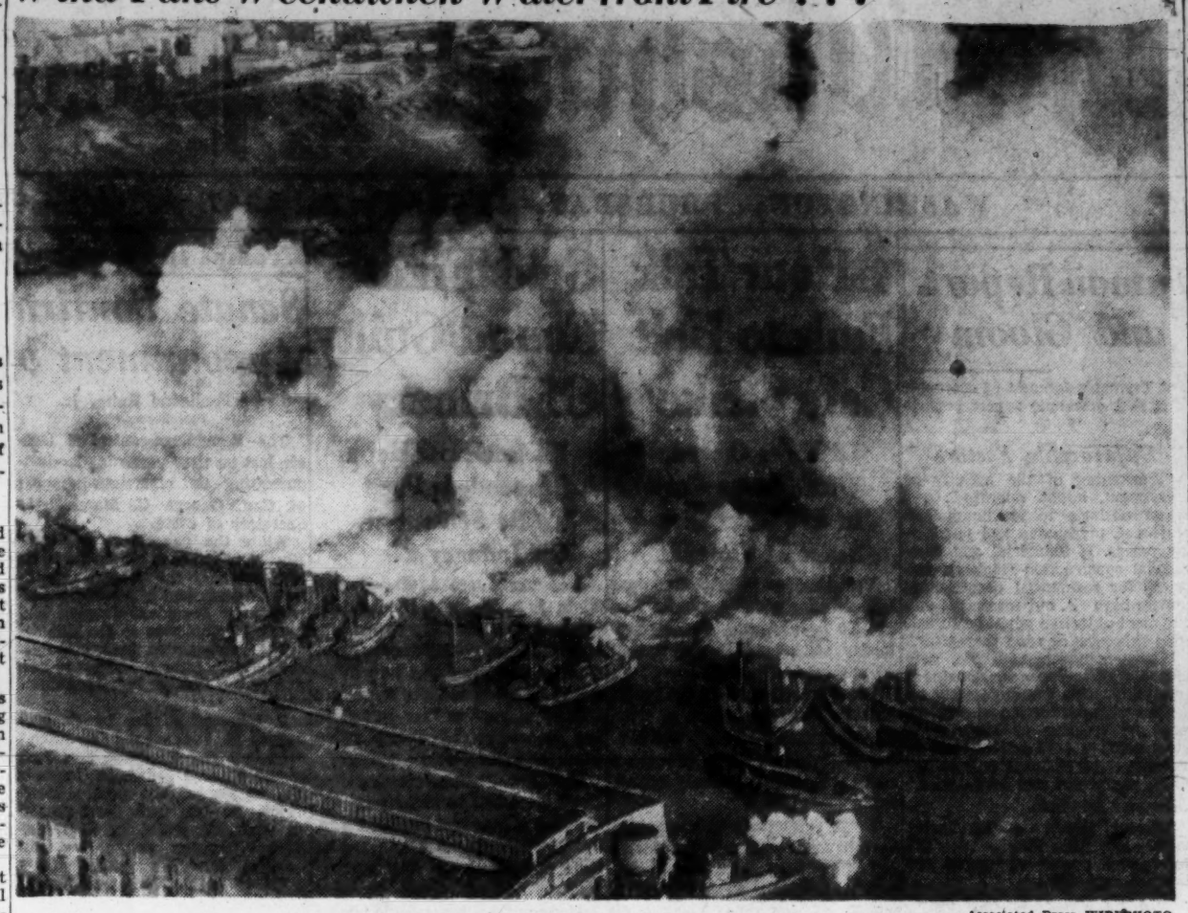
6. Combating Economic Fluctuations

Only by blending all practicable programs in wise proportions can we be successful in stabilizing our economy at the highest feasible levels. The long-range policies I have outlined are designed to strengthen the structure of the economy and to reinforce its resistance to economic fluctuations.

The greater this power of resistance, the less need there will be for some of the limited and specialized stabilizing devices which have received much attention in recent years.

Continuing policy cannot be extemporized from month to month or even from year to year; most policies designed to increase the stability of the economy are of long-range character. Fortunately, we have time in which to plan deliberately and wisely, and in which to secure the cooperation of all our citizens in driving toward our common goals; an expanding economy of maximum production, employment, and purchasing power under a system of free competitive enterprise, with full recognition of the duties and responsibilities of forward-looking Government.

Wind Fans Weehawken Waterfront Fire . . .



Associated Press WIREPHOTO

FIREFIGHTERS AT WORK—Railroad tugboats and harbor fireboats pour water into the smoke-shrouded ruins of a freight-laden export pier of the New York Central Railroad at Weehawken, N. J., which was razed yesterday by fire. Flames, whipped by wind, spread to an adjoining pier and damaged it extensively. A railroad spokesman said damage would reach six million dollars

TRUMAN

From Page 1

advantage as well as that of the country at large, labor should refrain from demands for excessive wage increases that would require price increases or would prevent price reducitons that are necessary to sell the capacity output of the product.

Management in turn should recognize that increased productivity permits wage increases in some cases as well as price reductions; and that wages and salaries need to be raised where they have lagged substantially behind hte increase in living costs in the past few years or where they are substandard.

Discriminating Adjustments

"But just as there can be no universal or uniform rule to govern price reductions, so there can be no uniform rule relating to wages. Both price adjustments and wage adjustments are necessary in the ensuing months. Wage adjustments, like price adjustments, need to be made with a discriminating regard for individual situations throughout the economy."

Other items on Mr. Truman's recommendations for short-term action:

1. Extension of the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to workers now excluded, and raising of the minimum wage from its present 40 cents an hour level. He did not state the figure to which he though it should be lifted.

2. General improvement of social security legislation to provide greater benefits in several categories.

3. Passage of the Wagner-Taft-Ellender housing bill, as an aid to reducing housing costs and helping achieve the goal of one million new homes for 1947.

Housing Prices Too High

"The main threat to a high volume of housing," Mr. Truman said, harking back to the principal theme of the report, "is the high level of current housing prices relative to the volume of consumer income."

4. Enactment of the labor-management legislation which was recommended two days before in the state of the Union message.

For a long-range program, the Chief Executive suggested:

1. Enactment of legislation to prevent discrimination against racial and other minority groups and to bring about efficient coordination of the employment services of the 48 States.

2. Production incentives for business to expand, thus providing employment and maintaining maximum consumption of agricultural products.

3. Encouragement of "free enterprise" by (a) amendment of the antitrust laws to prohibit mergers through acquisition of asests or stock control, and (b) easier long-term credit to "small and promising business enterprises."

Reduction of Trade Barriers

4. Adjustment of Federal retirement and pension systems to "the size and composition of our labor force," increased Social Security benefits and expansion of peacetime programs of "public health, nutrition and education."

5. Reciprocal reduction of trade barriers. Mr. Truman cited progress in the formation of an international trade organization as "the most important step that we can take to reestablish a high volume of trade on a sound basis."

6. A well-integrated program of employment stabilization, "improvements in the processes by which workers find jobs and employers find workers; improvements in the tax structure; wise management of the public debt and a flexible credit policy."

President Truman began his report with an economic review of 1947, containing high and optimistic statistics on employment, production, and business activity.

Economic Goals Cited

He proceeded then to a discussion showing how the rise in prices had "substantially" cut purchasing power and effected a fall in the real earnings of wage earners. Although all industries or all firms in a given industry did not operate at a highly profitable level during the year, Mr. Truman found, nevertheless, "that business in general is receiving exceptional profits," and that the rate had been rapidly increasing with each quarter of 1946.

The economic goals for this year, the report declared, are an employment rate as high or slightly higher than in 1946, production about 5 per cent higher, and purchasing power higher than at present to absorb the increased supply of goods.

And it is reduced prices, the President said, which must be counted on as a "major approach" toward lifting real purchasing power. This emphasis, however, "does not overlook the desirability of increases in pay rates in some sectors."

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YOUR DEALER HAS IT!

Line-Breeding Explained to Md. Cattlemen

Baltimore, Jan. 8 (AP).—Cattle-breeding techniques formed the subject of the main address today at the annual meeting of the Maryland Stockmen's Association, held in conjunction with the annual Farm Bureau convention.

The speaker was Dr. V. A. Rice, professor of animal husbandry at Massachusetts State College.

Dr. Rice, considered one of the Nation's leading livestock geneticists, told the stockmen far more damage had been done in livestock breeding through fear of line-breeding than the good accomplished by systematic outcrossing.

5000 Expected Today

Line-breeding consists in mating two parents who have one or more common ancestors in the immediately preceding generations. Outcrossing is the system of breeding in which this close relationship is deliberately avoided.

More than 1500 Maryland farmers have registered for the three-day Farm Bureau convention. And tomorrow, Farm Bureau Day, a throng of 5000 is expected to attend the general session of the organization.

Today a number of affiliated groups held simultaneous annual meetings. They included the Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association, the house of delegates of the Associated Women of the Maryland Farm Bureau, Inc., the Maryland Nurserymen's Association, the Maryland State Poultry Council and the Maryland Tobacco Growers' Association.

Exhibits Lure Interest

Visitors gathered about the mezzanine floor of the Lord Baltimore Hotel to view exhibits of eggs, baby chicks, corn, potatoes and tobacco.

More than 200 stockmen heard Dr. Rice's address. Only through line-breeding, the geneticist asserted, could "inheritance genes" be sorted out in desired combinations.

Outcrossing and cross-breeding, he continued, frequently provided the offspring with "hybrid vigor," producing superior individuals. But because of the mixture of the genes, uniform reproduction becomes further removed, he added.

Dr. Rice said, "We are seeking, in breeding livestock, not only to produce a good animal, but to produce one which will reproduce its good traits to its offspring."

Poultrymen Cautioned

Leslie S. Hubbard, president of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, warned Maryland poultrymen today that they face "the keenest postwar competition of any American industry."

"Poultrymen no longer have their war-born monopoly on the meat supplies of 140 million Americans," he said, "and we must be ready to meet the challenge of the housewife as she compares poultry products with other meat on the basis of cost, quality and value."

Hubbard spoke before the Maryland poultry council, one of the sectional groups meeting today.

"Maryland is in the poultry business to stay, and on a larger, not a smaller scale, Hubbard asserted, "but it will require high-quality, low-cost poultry products, marketed through modern facilities."

Pleads for Teachers

Associated Press Photo

THE GOVERNOR SPEAKS—Addressing a special session of the Virginia General Assembly, Governor Tuck asks for $6,500,000 appropriation to increase salaries of teachers

Col. P. P. Deans Is Dead at 66; Va. Political, Church Leader

Richmond, Va., Jan. 8 (AP).—Parke Poindexter Deans, 66, long a political leader in the organization wing of the Democratic Party in Virginia and a member of the industrial commission, died last night in a Richmond hospital following an illness of four months.

Funeral services will be held at his home here at 10 a. m. tomorrow with burial in the Baptist Church Cemetery at Churchland, Va.

Deans, who earned the rank of colonel as a member on the staff of Gov. Henry C. Stuart, was born at Windsor in Isle of Wright County, the son of Dr. Joseph Franklin Deans, founder and first pastor of Windsor Baptist Church, and Bettie Lightfoot Poindexter Deans. His great-great-grandfather was William Deans, a Norfolk County planter, whose son, also a planter, fought for American independence in the Revolutionary War.

Graduate of University of Virginia

Colonel Deans was educated at Windsor Academy and attended the University of Richmond where he received the Bachelor of Arts degree. Later he studied law at the University of Virginia and was admitted to the bar in 1905. A year later, Deans began a political career that lasted until his death.

He was appointed Commonwealth's attorney of the Isle of Wight County, a position he held for ten years. He served as a member of the House of Delegates for six years and, after serving on Governor Stuart's staff, he was appointed by Gov. William Hodges Mann on a commission to bring about uniformity of laws.

In 1922, he stepped into the job of secretary to Governor Lee Trinkle and served until he was appointed a member of the Industrial Commission of Virginia two years later.

As a Democrat, Colonel Deans was chairman of the Second Congressional District committee and had been a delegate to two national Democratic conventions—one in Baltimore in 1912 and as an alternate delegate to the 1908 convention in Denver.

Active Baptist Leader

As a leader in church activities, Deans had served as moderator of the Blackwater Baptist Association, as vice president of the General Baptist Association, as chairman of the executive committee and vice president of the Virginia Sunday School Association. He took a keen interest in the Baptist Orphanage of Virginia and at the time of his death he was a trustee and vice president of the association.

As an active member of the civic life in this part of Virginia, Deans held membership on the Sons of American Revolution and the Sons of Confederate Veterans and had held office in the Purdue Lodge, A. F. and A. M. Colonel Deans was a prominent Odd Fellow and in 1937 he was elected sovereign grand sire—the first Virginian to be honored with that office. He also held membership in the Omicron Delta Kappa and the Phi Delta Theta of the University of Richmond.

In 1939 he was appointed by President Roosevelt as a Government advisor to the United States delegation of the International Labor Organization convention at Havana.

Colonel Deans is survived by his widow, the former Miss Lucy Virginia Saunders of Nansemond County, and one sister, Miss Ethel L. Deans of Windsor.

Md. Court Upholds Right of Utility To Erect Towers

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 8 (AP).—The Court of Appeals upheld today the right of the Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co. to condemn a property in Green Spring Valley in Baltimore County to erect a power line and three transmission towers.

William Fell Johnson appealed from a decision of the Baltimore City Circuit Court awarding him $16,103 for the damages to his property.

Johnson contended the power company could have constructed an underground rather than an overhead line, eliminating damage.

In its opinion, the Court of Appeals quoted testimony of the Public Service Commission's chief engineer declaring the cost of 1 mile of underground construction—98,000—would have been equal to 5.8 miles of overhead lines.

The court relied on earlier cases in asserting the company's right to condemn property and pointed out that if the more expensive method were used, the cost of electricity would be increased to consumers.

Lady Astor Sends Parliament Clock For Va. Capitol

Richmond, Va., Jan. 8 (AP).—Lady Astor, former Virginia-born member of the British Parliament, has sent to Virginia an old British Parliament clock which she hopes the State will see fit to hang in the Capitol.

"My heart still turns to Virginia and I hope you will not think this gift a white elephant," the former Nancy Langhorne wrote Gov. William M. Tuck. She suggested that if the clock were not hung in the Capitol, it might be given to the University of Virginia.

Lady Astor paid a long visit to Virginia last year, spending much time at her old home, Mirador, near Charlottesville.

W. Va. Court Gets McCauley Plea Of Mental Illness

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 8 (AP).—Counsel for Mark Roy McCauley, under sentence to be hanged January 17, told the State Supreme Court today that he had never recovered from a mental illness which at one time turned him into a "raving maniac."

Asking an appeal for the 30-year-old strip coal miner, Attorney R. G. Shores said he relied principally upon evidence discovered after McCauley was sentenced. The attorney explained this evidence showed McCauley was confined to the Stockton State Hospital, Stockton, Calif., from May 13, 1944, to November 27, 1944.

McCauley was convicted in Mineral County Circuit Court of first degree murder in the shooting of State Police Sergt. Joseph Horne last September 9, at Emoryville, Mineral County.

Slain in the same shooting was Tucker County Sheriff O. Gay Hovatter and wounded was the sheriff's son. McCauley was captured by a posse the next night.

King George County Warned of Rabid Foxes

Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 8 (Spl.). Game Warden R. Stuart Purks of King George County issued a warning to county residents today to be on the alert for rabid foxes and dogs following receipt of a report from the State laboratory in Richmond showing that a fox killed in King George last Sunday was suffering from the disease.

The fox attacked a dog on the farm of Abbey Allen, near Passapatanzy, in the first incident of its kind since last July when numerous dogs were bitten by maddened foxes.

John E. Hurst

Baltimore, Jan. 8 (AP).—John E. Hurst, former vice president of the John E. Hurst & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers, died last night after a prolonged illness. He was 52.

Residents Hit Navy Academy Airfield Plans

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 8 (AP).—In a meeting described by President Weems R. Duvall of the Anne Arundel County Board of Commissioners as "one of the stormiest held in a very long time," more than 350 county residents alternately hissed and cheered last night at a hearing on the Naval Academy's proposed Sandy Point Airfield.

No Naval Academy representative was present, and most of the sentiments expressed by members of the overflow crowd that jammed the courthouse were highly critical of the proposal. Samples:

Critics' Viewpoints

Charles L. Pumphrey, real estate dealer: "The Naval Academy reminds me of a spoiled child. If you don't give it a fur coat, it won't speak to you or it will leave home."

Col. Henry S. Barrett, Gibson Islander: "Small-home owners along the Magothy River will find their property won't be worth a damn. Don't let (Vice) Admiral (Aubrey W.) Fitch (superintendent of the Naval Academy), scare you. Personally, I don't care if they move the Academy with Admiral Byrd to the South Pole."

Charles Scarlett, jr., of White Hall, described naval officers as "unrespecting, brass-hatted harpies." He declared the Academy was planning an officers' club at White Hall, which he termed one of the finest colonial landmarks in the country.

"I'll build a bonfire in the hall before I'll let the Naval Academy have it," he shouted.

Supporters of the plan were led by Delegate Clarence E. Tyler (D. Anne Arundel), who contended the airport would not interfere with Magothy River boating or swimming, but that lack of it would force the Academy to move elsewhere.

"Annapolis will become a ghost town if the Academy is moved out," he prophesied.

He also asserted the Academy's expansion plan calls for expenditures of about 100 million dollars.

Va. Legislator, An Ex-Teacher, Hits Low Pay

Richmond, Va., Jan. 8 (AP).—The "gradual disintegration of the teaching profession in Virginia" was described from firsthand experience before the House of Delegates today in an impromptu address by Delegate Grover C. Outland of Norfolk, who served for 15 years in the public school system.

Recalling his experience in public schools of the Eastern Shore, Charlotte County, Amelia County, and Norfolk County, Outland reviewed at length the extensive qualifications required of a high school teacher in Virginia. Long years of study at their own expense must be pursued, he said.

The Norfolk delegate, now district manager of a large life insurance company, commented that he started in as teacher of a one-room school at the "munificent" salary of $35 per month. As he progressed through the school system to become principal of a school in Norfolk County, his pay gradually climbed, but he told the House that present-day pay of school teachers is not sufficient to permit them to undertake the educational requirements demanded of them.

His comments came as one more indication of the coming floor fight for large appropriations to meet higher teacher salaries and other needs of the school system.

The House concurred in a Senate joint resolution requesting a report from the highway commissioner in 1948 on the prposed construction of a Monticello highway from the Jefferson home at Charlottesville to the memorial at Washington.

Livestock and Produce

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Jan. 8 (AP) (U. S. Department of Agriculture).—CATTLE—Receipts, 150; representative classes active, steady with Tuesday; truck lot average good short-fed steers around 1120 lbs., 23.00; scattered lots common and medium cows, 11.50@15.00; canners and cutters, 8.50@11.50; bulls scarce; medium and good weighty sausage bulls quotable 15.00@16.00; light and medium weight, 11.50@14.50.

CALVES—Receipts, 125; fairly active; vealers steady with Tuesday; mixed lots good and choice 120-220 lb. vealers, largely—34.00@27.00; strictly choice, 28.00; common and medium, 17.00@22.00; culls down to 13.00; underweights down to 8.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 500; fairly active; barrows, gilts and sows 1.00 higher than Tuesday; practical top, 24.00; good and choice 120-140 lbs., 22.75; 140-155 lbs., 23.25; 155-250 lbs., 24.00; 250-300 lbs., 23.25; 300-350 lbs., 22.50; 350 lbs. up, 21.75; good and choice sows, 20.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 25; nominally steady; good and choice 80-110 lb. wooled lambs quotable 25.50 down; good and choice slaughter twes, 9.00 down.

POULTRY—Market weaker chickens, about steady others; receipts moderate; demand for chickens and turkeys, moderate otherwise. Fryers, broilers and springers, 30@33, few best higher; roasters, over 4½ lbs., 38@40; fowl, colored, 35@38; Leghorns, mostly 25; ducks, mostly 35; turkeys, receipts rather light, unsettled; too few sales to establish market.

Richmond Markets

Richmond, Va., Jan. 8 (AP), (USDA)—Market report:

Fruits and Vegetables

(Prices represent sales on wholesale market)

WHITE POTATOES—Supplies liberal. Market steady. U. S. No. 1: Maine and New York, 100-lb. sacks, 2.75@3.25.

SWEET POTATOES—Receipts moderate. Market firm. Bushel baskets: Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, 2.75@3.50.

CABBAGE—Receipts light. Market firm. 50-lb. sacks: Virginia, North Carolina and New York, 1.75@2.00.

APPLES—Supplies liberal. Market steady. Bushel baskets, U. S. No. 1, 2½-inch up, Virginia, Red Delicious, 3.75@4.25; Staymen, 2.75@3.25; Winesaps, 3.50@3.75; Yorks, 2.75@3.00; Black Twigs, 2.50@3.00.

EGGS (prices paid net to producers, f. o. b. Richmond)—Receipts fairly liberal. Market steady. Whites and Browns: U. S. Grade A, large, 45@48; U. S. Grade A, medium, 40; U. S. Grade B, large, 38; U. S. Grade C, 35@36. Nearby ungraded current receipts, 35 lbs. and up, 38@40; Pullets, 30@31.

LIVE POULTRY (prices paid net to producers, f. o. b. Richmond)—Receipts fairly liberal. Market weak on young chickens, about steady other classes. Broilers and Fryers, Colored, mostly 30@32; Fowl, Colored, 30@31, few higher; Leghorns, 18@19. Old Roosters, 18@20.

Livestock

HOGS—Market opened steady with Tuesday on weights under 240 lbs.; 25-50 lower on heavier weights and sows, top 21.50 paid for good and choice 160-240 lbs. barrows and gilts; 100-120 lbs., 18.50; 120-140 lbs., 19.50; 140-160 lbs., 20.00; 240-300 lbs., 20.75; 300 lbs. and over, 20.00; good sows, all weights, 17.50; good stags, 16.50.

CATTLE—Market fully steady on fairly light receipts on cows. Medium and good dairy-type cows, largely 10.00@13.00; good beef cows, 15.00@16.00; canners and cutters largely 7.00@10.00; good heavy bulls, largely 12.00@15.00. Vealers firm, practical top for good and choice, 23.00, few choice up to 24.00.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Jan. 8 (AP) (U. S. Department of Agriculture).—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 11,000, total, 19,500; market opened moderately active, 50 to 75 cents higher, but trade now very dull with virtually all advance lost and prices fairly steady to 25 cents higher with many bids Ready to lower; early sales good and choice 180-270 lbs., 22.75@23.00; top, 23.25; similar grades and weights now 22.25@22.50, with 270-330 lbs. 21.75@22.25; sows 50 to 75 cents higher; bulk good and choice, 19.00@19.50.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 11,000, total, 11,000; salable calves, receipts, 1000, total, 1000; fed steers and yearlings including yearling heifers fully 50 cents higher on most active market of week to date; top, 35.00, on choice to prime weighty steers; choice long yearlings, 32.50; best heifers, 25.50; mixed steers and heifers, 23.00; most slaughter steers, 20.00@28.00; cows, 15 to 25 cents higher; most canner and cutter cows, 10.00@12.25; beef cows, 13.00@16.00; bulls steady to weak; vealers firm at 27.00 down; stock cattle very scarce.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 5000, total, 6000; slaughter lambs not fully established; bidding steady or around 23.50 on good and choice wooled lambs; held upward to 24.00; early demand from outsiders again apparently broad; few decks mostly good grade wooled lambs, 23.00@23.25; shorn lambs and yearlings absent; three doubles mostly good and choice wheat-pastured slaughter ewes fully 35 cents higher at 8.35.

Va. High Court To Review Case Of Cult Leader

Richmond, Va., Jan. 8 (AP).—The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals agreed today to review the Wise County Circuit Court conviction of Harvey O. Kirk, cult leader, for involuntary manslaughter in the snake-bite death of his wife, Mrs. Anna S. Kirk.

Kirk's case will be argued before the court at a spring term.

Besides granting the writ of error to Kirk, the court heard arguments in three civil actions.

Vernon B. Tate, member of the House of Delegates from Wise County, appeared as counsel in filing Kirk's petition with the Supreme Court.

Defense's Contention

Kirk was arrested after a religious service at Clear Creek on the night of September 1, 1945. During the service, while Kirk was standing on the rostrum, someone thrust a large rattlesnake into his hands, according to testimony brought out at his trial. As he held it, his wife came up from behind him, placed her hands over the snake's head, and then moved off again to the side.

Shortly afterward she became violently ill and three snake bites were discovered on her right wrist. She died two days later, shortly after giving birth to a premature baby which also died.

Kirk was arrested and indicted for murder, and a Wise County jury on August 13 found him guilty of involuntary manslaughter, fixing his punishment at two years in the State Penitentiary.

Tate in his petition in Kirk's behalf today contended that Kirk did not take the snake voluntarily, but "was just as frightened as he could be when the snake was put into his hands."

Prejudice Alleged

Counsel also contended that Kirk did not bring the serpents into the church building, did not hand the snake to his wife, and dropped it within a few minutes after he took it into his hands.

"The whole jury was prejudiced in this case against the defendant," Tate held.

In a reply brief, John Roberts, Commonwealth's attorney of Wise County, set forth the Commonwealth's position that anyone who takes a snake on a platform crowded with people and holds it for several minutes while his wife stands by his side and pats the snake on the head, is guilty of gross and criminal negligence.

Fire Destroys Two Buildings Of Apple Packer

Ransom, W. Va., Jan. 8 (AP).—Fire destroyed the large apple-packing plant of the Jefferson Cooperage Co. here early today and burned down a wasehouse operated by the company across the street.

Company officials said both buildings were a total loss but declined to set a figure for the damage. Grading machinery and other equipment in the packing plant also were destroyed. The warehouse held a large amount of liners and other packing supplies.

A stiff northwest wind fanned the flames and turned the two buildings into an inferno in short order. Firemen described it as the largest fire in the commhnity for years. Burning embers showered the area for blocks around. Some went as far as the Charles Town Jockey Club, a half mile distant.

The two Charles Town fire departments answered the alarm.

Falmouth School Lawn Ruined by Racing Cars

Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 8 (Spl.). Weeks of painstaking work by students of Falmouth High School last fall went by the boards last night when two or more automobile drivers turned the school's athletic field into a daredevil racetrack.

Deep ruts and gashes in the rain-soaked sod laboriously laid by students were mute evidence today of how the cars were raced and swerved sharply about the field as if playing a game.

Elkton, Va.

Vacation This Winter at
THE GABLES
Near Skyline Drive, Elkton, Va.
Rest, relax—enjoy charm and comfort of an old-fashioned inn where you will find modern, courteous service and home-cooked foods. For rates by day or week, call EX. 1332. 917 15th St., Rm. 904.

New Maryland Leaders

Associated Press Photo

GOVERNOR AND SENATE HEAD—Gov. W. Preston Lane, jr., hands Joseph R. Byrnes of Baltimore his papers as president of the Maryland State Senate. Byrnes, 46-year-old attorney, is the first city legislator to head the upper house in more than 20 years. He was chairman of the judicial proceedings committee in the last Legislature

Dr. De Yoy, 89, Dies; Former Md. Pastor

Philadelphia, Jan. 8 (AP).—The Rev. Luther de Yoe, 89, former pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church here, died last night. Before coming to Philadelphia, Dr. De Yoe had pastorates at Emmitsburg, Md., and Harrisburg, Pa. He was educated at Gettysburg College.

Albert F. Golding, Sr.

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 8.—Funeral rites for Albert Franklin Golding, sr., 50, native of this county, who died Monday afternoon at his home in Norfolk, where he had resided for the past five years, were held here this afternoon. Mr. Golding, who was a member of the University of Virginia Hospital Unit, No. 41, which saw service in World War I, was the son of the late Jackson and Caroline Wood Golding. Surviving are one son, Albert F. Golding, jr.; a brother, John Golding, and a sister, Miss Sallie Golding, all of Charlottesville.

Andrew S. Landis

Martinsburg, W. Va., Jan. 8.—Services will be held tomorrow morning at the home at Marlowe, this county, where he died yesterday, for Andrew Sydney Landis, 64, contractor and active as a churchman. He was a trustee and leader in Harmony Methodist Church. He was also identified with the Williamsport (Md.) Odd Fellows. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Grace Ditto Landis, now quite ill at the home; three sons, two brothers and three sisters.

Mrs. Martha L. Shipe

Martinsburg, W. Va., Jan. 8.—Services will be held here tomorrow for Mrs. Martha Louise Shipe, 61, wife of John Henry Shipe, who died at her home here yesterday. She was a native of Warren County, Va., daughter of the late S. S. and Fannie Roberson. She moved to the county about 35 years ago. Surviving, in addition to her husband, are five children.

Pfc. Roy M. Legates, Jr.

Bethlehem, Md., Jan. 8 (AP).—Funeral services were held here today for Pfc. Roy M. Legates, jr., 20, who was killed by bandits raiding his Army post on Luzon Island. Legates was inducted last April.

Jury Indicts Fugitive Youth In Va. Slaying

Winchester, Va., Jan. 8 (AP).—A special Circuit Court grand jury has indicted William Charles Hall, 19-year-old former sailor of St. Louis, Mo., on a first degree murder count in the slaying of Frederick A. Currie, young seaman first class, of Grosse Pointe, Mich., near here during the Christmas holidays.

A warrant charging Hall with Currie's death was sworn out last week by Deputy Sheriff Robert DeHaven of Frederick County, and Virginia authorities broadcast an alarm to police throughout Eastern and Midwestern States for the apprehension of Hall.

DeHaven, State Trooper C. A. Seale and five other witnesses testified before the special grand jury yesterday before it returned the indictment against Hall.

Currie, en route from his home to his base at Elizabeth City, N. C., was seen here in company with two other young men shortly before his body was found in the snow beside the U. S. Highway No. 50, a mile east of Winchester, on December 26.

A wallet containing Navy papers bearing Hall's name, police said, was found nearby and several Winchester persons have identified photographs of Hall as those of one of the men with Currie while here.

Police said they also are seeking the second young man seen with Currie for questioning in the case.

Charlottesville Water Project Half Finished

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 8 (Spl.). Construction on the city's half-million-dollar water supply dam on Moormans River was about 51 per cent complete as of January 1, according to a progress report filed with City Manager Seth Burnley by Walter S. Grant, special city engineer overseeing the project.

Burnley said present estimates are that the dam will not be completed until late summer, far in excess of the 300-day time limit set for completion of the work when the contract was let last February. The contract provided that work should be completed within 300 days after actual construction began, which was about April 1, 1945, according to Mr. Burnley.

The contract was awarded to the Faulconer Construction Co. of Charlottesville, at a fixed price of $444,222.70. In addition, the city expended another $102,952 for cement and other materials supplied the contractor.

According to reports by Grant, the builder has experienced a shortage of help almost from the very beginning, while an equipment shortage, noted in the early stages of the work, has been overcome, Burnley said.

Milk Cooperative Will Meet Today

Winchester, Va., Jan. 8 (Spl.).—Reports on the general price situation in the local milk industry will be among the matters considered here tomorrow morning at a meeting of the board of directors of the Winchester Cooperative Milk Producers Association. C. E. Staples, president, also said that plans would be completed for the annual meeting usually held in February.

Tonight 8:05-10 P.M.
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Giuseppe Verdi's
"The Force of Destiny"

Again this evening, WINX and WINX-FM bring you wonderful listening in the comfort of your own living room . . . this time with a recorded performance of Verdi's opera "The Force of Destiny."

The cast of tonight's opera, which is one of Verdi's earliest lasting successes, is composed of Italy's finest opera stars, under the direction of Gino Marinuzzi.

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Many wearers of false teeth have suffered real embarrassment because their plate dropped, slipped or wabbled at just the wrong time. Do not live in fear of this happening to you. Just sprinkle a little FASTEETH, the alkaline (non-acid) powder, on your plates. Holds false teeth more firmly, so they feel more comfortable. Does not sour. Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTEETH at any drug store.

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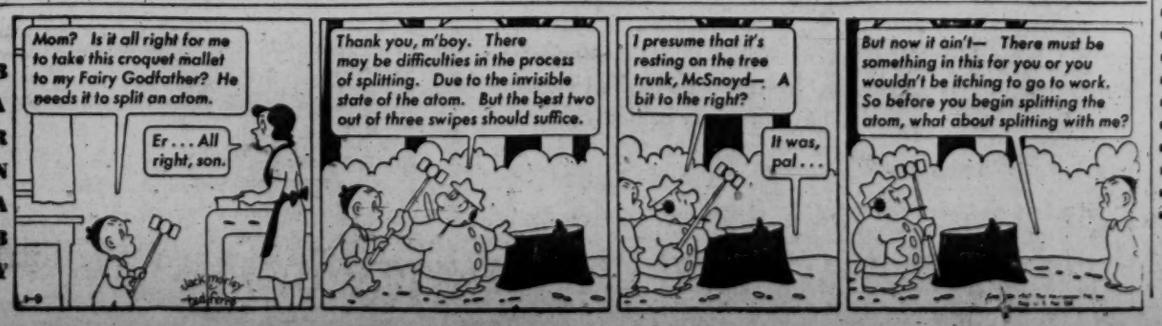
BARNABY
Mom? Is it all right for me to take this croquet mallet to my Fairy Godfather? He needs it to split an atom.
Er . . . All right, son.
Thank you, m'boy. There may be difficulties in the process of splitting. Due to the invisible state of the atom. But the best two out of three swipes should suffice.
I presume that it's resting on the tree trunk, McSnoyd— A bit to the right?
It was, pal . . .
But now it ain't— There must be something in this for you or you wouldn't be itching to go to work. So before you begin splitting the atom, what about splitting with me?

VIRGINIA

From Page 1

ating in the type of teachers we are puting in classrooms. We are not only having trouble getting emergency teachers; we are having trouble getting teachers. . . . The crisis will grow progressively worse unless something is done to attract teachers to the field."

J. H. Rice, vice president of district eight of the Virginia Education Association, told the legislators that so far as their supplemental appropriations, as proposed by the Governor, went:

"You are going to give this year in Fairfax County $15.63 per month additional payment to each teacher in our system. Next year you will give $18.25 over this year's figure."

About $125 Per Teacher

Rice explained that on an annual basis, the supplement would be $125.83 per teacher for the 1946-47 school year; and $219.48 for the 1947-48 year. Both these figures, he explained, include local 30 per cent appropriations.

Everyone who appeared to testify during the afternoon session of the committees urged the legislators to add more money to the Governor's plan for aiding teachers.

Robert F. Williams, executive secretary of the Virginia Education Association, declared:

"We, the officers of the VEA, feel we would neglect our responsibility were we not to point out to you that the amount you are now considering will not meet our requirements entirely. You gentlemen know that as well as we do . . ."

"I speak to you on behalf of your most important constitutents—the boys and girls of Virginia. An adequate education is the highest safeguard for democracy. The matter now rests entirely with you gentlemen of the Legislature."

Miller, first witness at the hearing, was questioned for an hour and a half by the legislators on terms of the proposed teachers' pay bill.

Miller told the group he was "hopeful" that the State Board of Education could "establish a salary schedule for rewarding career teachers by annual increments on a 10-year period basis."

As Teachers' Reward

"I expect," Miller said, "to make such a proposal to the State Board of Education for 1947-48, with the particular purpose of making the teachers' profession more attractive, and to assure teachers that they will be rewarded for remaining in the profession."

"I have a feeling," he went on, "that the floor on salaries should be raised. I think it could be done for the remainder of this session."

The present floor, he explained, provides that teachers holding emergency licenses must receive $100 a month, teachers with AB degrees $120 a month; and teachers with masters degrees $140 a month. These payments, however, are on the basis of 185 days—the 180-day school term plus five.

"I hope," the educator continued, "that we will be able to provide teachers with 10 months employment per year, and with two weeks vacation with pay."

"Don't you think," he was asked by James E. Gardner, Richmond delegate, "that it is perfectly ridiculous to hire an employe for nine months and tell him to get along for the other three the best way he can?"

Earlier, at the regular House session, Delegate Grover C. Outland, a former school teached himself, told members of the Assembly that he had first hand experience "of the gradual disintegration of the teaching profession in Virginia."

"The people of Virginia," he said, "are ready and anxious for better schools. And they are willing to pay for them. I am convinced of that. I refuse to worship at the shrine of materialism. It is the State's function to see that the child receives the highest type of education possible.

Outland pointed out to House members that one out of every four teachers in Virginia is teaching on an emergency certificate.

"I am not criticizing the emergency teachers," he said, "but I do not believe the State has the moral right to put someone in a teaching position who is not qualified. How many farmers would put an emergency man on a tractor? How many railroads would hire emergency men as engineers?"

What action the assembly would take in amending the teachers' pay bill to provide a larger appropriation was not evidenced today by the attitude of members. All seemed in agreement that the bill is worthy, but equally in agreement that they did not wish to supplement the Governor's proposal with an additional tax levy. A move to introduce such a tax bill, requiring unanimous consent, earlier was blocked in the House of Delegates, although its sponsor, E. Blackburn Moore, pointed out that the proposal would provide enough to finance the teachers' pay plan and "probably a little more."

Public Hearings Today

In its third day of special session, the assembly moved slowly on its way, with no open controversies as yet developing on the two labor bills proposed by Governor Tuck. Public hearings on these measures will be held tomorrow afternoon.

Members of nearby Virginia delegations today started several bills through the legislative mill. In all, five bills applying to Arlington or Fairfax were introduced. They are:

A bill to authorize Fairfax County to establish a system of pensions, retirement allowances and death benefits, including policemen and firemen by Senator Andrew Clarke.

A bill to provide for a referendum in Fairfax County on the adoption of the county manager form of government now in operation in Arlington County by Edwin Lynch.

A bill to amend the 1942 general law affecting retirement systems to include personnel serving under constitutional officers in Arlington, such as clerk's office, sheriff's office, etc., by J. Maynard Magruder and George Damm.

A bill amending the county manager act to conform with general law, and prohibiting further annexation of any county with 60 square miles or less of territory, introduced by Magruder and Damm.

MARYLAND

From Page 1

can do this and continue to function at anywhere near existing or proposed standards. It is easy to make suggestions to give funds away, but it is more difficult to accumulate the funds to distribute. That hard task will be ours."

The new Governor, who publicly indorsed the Sherbow report on its release last October 1, further indicated that its proposed legislation faces opposition. He asked for assurances that the proposed State grants to localities "will not be used on unnecessary or wasteful projects."

"We must not starve or hamper essential State agencies in order to provide localities with revenues which may or may not be efficiently used," he declared.

Concerning campaign pledges, the Governor stated "they shall be kept, all of them, in spirit as well as letter." He listed the main ones as:

1. Obligation to our war veterans.
2. Greater financial support to State education.
3. Integration of the University of Maryland into the State education system.
4. Additional hospital facilities for the needy.
5. Expanded efforts in the field of mental hygiene.
6. Improvement of public welfare program.
7. Proper conservation policies and encouragement of the scientific development of agricultural resources.

Other Promises Recalled

"Concrete measures to achieve these results will be submitted to the General Assembly in the message on the budget, which will be submitted in due course as provided under the constitution," Governor Lane said.

Other campaign pledges will be kept, "by measures being written into legislation for introduction into the General Assembly," he declared. He said he already has a group studying plans for a bridge across Chesapeake Bay. He proposed other bridges and tunnels, among them a crossing of the Patapsco River in Baltimore Harbor, and a bridge across the Patuxent River in southern Maryland.

"We have reached the time when we must consider the advisability of great, wide, high-speed highways, such as the Pennsylvania Turnpike and the fine parkways between New York and Connecticut."

He said the only practical way to finance these was by toll roads and toll bridges.

Lane said the University of Maryland should be integrated with the State's educational system "so that our facilities will be rounded out."

National Weather Summary

24-HOUR FORECAST: Seasonably cold weather will prevail over the United States, Thursday, but afternoon maximum temperatures will rise a bit above normal except in extreme northern New England.

The Southern States will be cloudy from New Mexico eastward to South Carolina and there will be some rainfall along the Gulf Coast. Overcast skies are also predicted in the Northwest and a portion of the eastern Great Lakes region.

Light snowfall or some flurries will occur in the mountains of northern New England, in the eastern Lakes sector, northern Idaho and northeastern Washington State.

The warmest areas, Thursday, will be the Southwest and extreme Southeast, where maximum thermometer readings are expected to approach or exceed 70 degrees.

It will be coldest in the Northeast and North-Central border States encompassed by the maximum temperature Freezing Line on the FOTOCAST map. Afternoon temperatures elsewhere in the Northern States will average between 40 and 55 degrees.

Occasional light rain is forecast along the coast of northern California, Washington and Oregon as moist air from the Pacific flows inland. Similar onshore breezes will cause the precipitation along the Gulf Coast and in the eastern Lakes region.

Weather Bureau maximum temperature forecasts for key American cities follow: Boston 32 degrees, Thursday afternoon; Albany 28 degrees, Buffalo 27 degrees, Cleveland 30 degrees, Detroit and Columbus 32 degrees, Chicago 35 degrees, Milwaukee 28 degrees, Omaha 40 degrees, St. Louis 44 degrees, Kansas City 47 degrees, Denver 50 degrees, Duluth 20 degrees, Seattle 45 degrees, San Francisco 53 degrees, Los Angeles 65 degrees, El Paso and Fort Worth 50 degrees, Phoenix 70 degrees, New Orleans 60 degrees, Atlanta 46 degrees, New York 38 degrees, Philadelphia 39 degrees, Washington 40 degrees, Pittsburgh 32 degrees, Miami 82 degrees.

TRAIN

From Page 1

his message to Congress this week. He has a commission studying the question. There is strong opposition to any such plan on Capitol Hill, however, and the odds are against congressional approval.

Two Other Bills Presented

Two other military bills were presented to the House yesterday. One would overhaul the Army's court-martial system and the other would weed out inefficient Army officers and revamp the Army retirement system.

The former was drafted by a subcommittee headed by Representative Durham (D., N. C.), which has made a long study of Army justice. It is designed to give GIs more rights when facing court-martials.

Reforms proposed in the bill include: (1) Open court-martial proceedings to the public; (2) permit enlisted men to serve on military courts trying enlisted men; (3) remove the present mandatory death sentence for rape and let courts use discretion in fixing punishment; (4) enlarge the judge advocate general's department and give it more authority.

Main features of the Army retirement measure introduced by Representative Brooks (D., of N. C.), would:

(1) Provide for a board of generals meeting annually to recommend unfit officers for elimination. The latter then would have to show cause before a board of inquiry why they should not be discharged. Officers thrown out under this system would receive a pension of they had over 20 years' service.

(2) Permit the retirement with pay of reserve officers after a minimum of three years active duty and 20 years active and inactive duty.

(3) Require all military personnel under 60 retired for physical disability to take an annual physical exam.

(4) Allow military personnel to retire in the highest grade they held during the war.

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REACTION

From Page 1

sador to Moscow—and some who may take the view that American military men are becoming more and more identified with United States foreign policy.

Surprise and Regret

London, Jan. 8 (AP).—Surprise tinged with regret was the immediate reaction across Europe today to the resignation of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, but the appointment of Gen. George C. Marshall generally was received with approval.

Newspapers gave smash play to the story, and Marshall's designation was indorsed unqualifiedly by a British foreign office spokesman.

A Soviet-controlled newspaper in Berlin said that Marshall would work for closer cooperation with Russia. A similar opinion was expressed by the semiofficial French press agency, which said the general would try to ease tensions between Moscow and Washington.

Many capitals reported widespread speculation on how the Russians would react to the appointment of a professional soldier to the job of America's chief peacemaker.

Several newspapers pointed out that Marshall's appointment meant that three top United States representatives concerned with the forthcoming March meeting of foreign Ministers in Moscow would be military men. Mentioned besides Marshall were W. Bedell Smith, United States Ambassador to Moscow; and Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, slated to be the commander of United States forces in Europe.

Other sources named Gen. Douglas MacArthur, United States Far Eastern commander, as among the military men who affect United States foreign policy.

Clay told newsmen in Berlin he did not believe the change in State Department heads would alter United States policy toward Germany. Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark, United States commander in Austria, said in Vienna he did not think the change would affect his job of helping write a peace treaty for Austria.

MARSHALL

From Page 1

terday from the department itself, with the word that Undersecretary Dean Acheson had agreed to stay on the job at least until June 30 if Marshall wants him.

The Undersecretary has made repeated requests to be "relieved" of his duties for personal financial reasons. Yesterday, however, he agreed to an appeal from President Truman to stay a few months longer—conditional, of course, upon Marshall's approval when the new Secretary reaches Washington.

Acheson's decision to stay will be of the utmost importance to Marshall for at least three reasons, as follows:

His Experience Useful

1. It assures him of the services of an official with the breadth and experience to carry on the day-to-day work of the department during the first few weeks of his term, and to direct it as Acting Secretary, if General Marshall goes to Moscow in the spring;

(2) It assures the new secretary and also former Senator Warren R. Austin, the American representative on the Security Council, of thoroughly informed help and guidance in the complex work of evolving international agreements on atomic energy; and

(3) It makes certain that the State Department's policies will be ably and persuasively presented to various committees of Congress—first, during the weeks when General Marshall will be mastering his job, and, second, during his probable absence from Washington in the spring.

Yesterday's chorus of congressional approval for Marshall and regret at Byrnes' departure did not mean that the new Secretary of State would have smooth sailing in getting congressional approval for Administration policies.

Areas Not Covered

Vanderberg himself has stated that the so-called "bi-partisan foreign policy" did not apply to Latin America, Palestine and other big areas of controversy.

HOTELS

From Page 1

Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, head of OTO, said controls would be continued on non-transient rooms rented to guests on weekly or monthly bases. In making this ruling, Fleming said:

"It is as important to keep rent controls on those permanent rooms as it is to continue rent ceilings on apartments.

"This is to protect thousands of working people, students, many of them veterans, and others of modest means, who use these accommodations."

There are about one and a half million hotel rooms in the country, M. C. Ryan, Washington manager of the American Hotel Association, estimated.

Of these, 100,000 are in residential hotels. "Nearly every transient hotel also has osme permanent guest rooms," he added.

To become eligible for removal of rent ceilings, each hotel must apply for decontrol and provide OPA with a list of its permanent rooms, each identified by room number or by location.

Little change in present rates is contemplated by suburban hotelmen as a result of the lifting of controls effective Febrary 15, a survey indicated yesterday.

Of five interviewed only one signified the intention of raising rates. He said he had been forced to lower them under the rent law and the planned a 50 cent-$1 rise to "get back to normal."

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CIO Anti-Red Rule Marks Milestone

Began 'Open Season' on Communist Party Members and Sympathizers in Unions

By Alfred Friendly
Post Reporter

(This is the second of three articles on the present national anti-Communist fight.)

In the current struggle within the CIO by the Communists and their opponents, the latter have made substantial use of the "anti-Red" resolution and certain changes of procedural rules adopted last November at the CIO annual convention.

The resolution, not nearly as powerful as the non-Communist leaders in the organization would have liked, nevertheless marked something of a milestone in the present battle for power. It is, in effect, a CIO blessing, or at least a permissive grant, on the declaration of an "open season" in which to go gunning after party members and sympathizers within the unions.

The grant was a major CIO policy change because it was given by a union organization which had hitherto held to a public line of depreciating the influence of Communists in the labor movement and of attempting to preserve unity by denying that the Communist issue was important.

The declaration, in which the CIO said it "resented and rejected" Communist attempts to interfere with union policies, probably came as a reaction to growing efforts of the party to increase its power in the CIO. The fight is now closely joined but it is far too early to forecast how it will end.

Put To Good Use

The resolution, plus the changes in regulations of the State and local industrial union councils (modifications of voting procedures, among others, to permit numerical representation making its weight felt where formerly it had been submerged by shrewd Communist Party machines) was put to good use. Non-Communists, aided by members of the CIO national headquarters staff, went to work to rid themselves of Party domination in the Councils.

The councils, comprised of representatives of all CIO unions in a given community or State, serve among other functions as labor liaison with the public and as forums for enunciating public and labor policy.

Many were dominated by party-liners whose influence, as usual, was grossly in excess of their numerical strength. They gained much publicity for resolutions dear to the heart of C.P. headquarters. More important, they allocated council funds with lavish generosity to Communist causes and Comfunist-front organizations.

Since the CIO convention, the campaign to end such activities and to break Communist control of those councils which they dominated has met with considerable success.

Reds Barred From Office

The Massachusetts State Council, never Communist-controlled, has now constitutionally barred avowed party members from holding office in the organization. It cut the size of its executive board from 32 to 10 members, and in the process removed all of the Communist sympathizers and fellow travelers.

In an even more successful campaign, the Communist domination of the important Wisconsin Industrial has been destroyed. The organization had long been controlled by the violently pro-Communist Auto Workers local in the Milwaukee Allis-Chalmers plant.

First the local's control over the Milwaukee Council was broken. Then, in a mammoth election fight on the State body, the Communist candidate for president, Robert Buse, saw that he faced certain defeat. He withdrew, trying to make a deal to elect, as executive secretary, the council's most important officer, a hand-picked selection, one Mel J. Hainritz. But he, too, was trounced, and the council ended with all of its top officers and two thirds of its executive board as militant anti-Communists.

Meantime, in the New Jersey Council, anti-Communists followed up the opportunity to strike publicly at the Stalinites, and pounded through their organization an anti-Red declaration of policy much stronger than that adopted by the national CIO convention. The Communists were chagrined; in their opposition to the resolution theri position was further weakened.

California Ousts C. P. Control

In the California Council, the change in rules prescribed by the CIO, which gives delegates voting strength according to their union's membership, will switch the body from noe which was Communist-controlled to one which is not.

Attacking a different phase of the problem, John Brophy, the national CIO director of industrial union councils, used his new powers recently to stop the Los Angeles body from endorsing, fund raising and soliciting membership for the National Negro Congress, an organization the CIO considers to be a Communist front.

Copies of the order putting an end to aiding the National Negro Congress were circulated to all industrial union councils, as a reminder that Brophy meant business. It seem clear that the councils' practice of raising money for and supporting Communist front bodies will now come to an almost complete stop.

The picture of the anti-Communist drive in the CIO's component unions—much more important than the industrial union councils—is by no means as clear or as satisfactory to the party's opponents.

Anti-Communist Sweep

Significant progress has been made in one important union, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, heavily influenced if not entirely dominated by the C. P. In recent weeks, anti-Communists have won clean sweeps in elections in five U. E. locals, including one of the largest, 601, of Westinghouse workers in Pittsburgh.

Another development, the significance of which is not definite, was the resignation of Lewis Merrill, president of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, from two editorships of Communist publications, and the issuance by his union of a "middle of the road" policy. Merrill has been known as a diligent and devoted follower of the C. P. line.

Even though the Communist press now accuses Merrill of red-baiting and defection, most observers are inclined to take an extremely skeptical view of his professed reform. They believe instead that he has "gone underground" or, more likely, is simply playing an opportunist game.

His union is currently fighting an AFL local for the prize of an independently organized group of bank and brokerage employes in Wall st. They would prefer the UOPWA except for its Communist taint. Merrill's hitting the sawdust trail looks to be a device to pick up the new group. It is important to him that he gets it, for his further organization of financial employes is fairly dependent on catching the first bunch.

Maritime Issue in Doubt

In what is perhaps the most important intra-union Communist fight of all, that in the National Maritime Union, the issue is still in doubt. Furthermore, the events to date can be interpreted both ways, either to show that the Communists are on the run or, contrarywise, that they felt they had such strength that they could precipitate the fight.

It began, as mentioned in yesterday's article in this series, early last year when the Communists merged half a dozen sea and waterfront unions into the Committee for Maritime Unity, of which Joseph Curran, NMU head, was made co-chairman with Harry Bridges, West Coast longshoremen's boss and Communist darling.

Curran, who had played with the Communists for some time but who never took the initiative in pressing their policies, found himself being pushed around more and more, and Bridges emerging as the real policymaker.

Last March, Curran bitterly attacked the Communist leaders in his union. Last December 12, he, a powerful but independent West Coast unionist, and Harry Lundberg, head of the AFL seamen and Bridges' most powerful rival, held secret meetings, presumably looking toward a new alignment.

Background Not Known

It is not known whether Curran met with Lundberg because he decided of his own initiative to break with the Communists and beat them, or because he saw that the Communists had decided to break with him—to throw him out—and accordingly he was fighting for his life.

Later in December, Curran resigned from the cochairmanship of the CMU. The battle is now on to determine whether he can take his union with him, thus beating the Communists, or whether the Communists will succeed in holding the CMU together and ousting Curran. The next few weeks should decide the issue.

Inside the top CIO headquarters in Washington the Communist fight has also been intensified in recent months. The anti-Communists center around National Secretary James B. Carey, his staff, Brophy, and Vice President Allan S. Haywood.

Even though they deny they are Communists, Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, and Len DeCaux, editor of the CIO News, are credited with being the center of the Communist forces. Pressman, indeed, has probably been accused of being a Communist more than any other man in the country; anti-Communists in the CIO claim he is a top-ranking party strategist, leader and policy-maker.

Murray's Mortal Fear

CIO President Philip Murray is himself anything but a Communist sympathizer, but he has shown very little stomach for joining in the fight. He is believed to conceive of his job as primarily one of holding the CIO together, and he has a mortal fear of the organization's being destroyed by a left-right tug of war.

He was unhappy that the fight was opened at the CIO convention and he declined to insist on the stronger resolution that the anti-C.P. forces urged. And though the CIO convention passed the "open season" resolution, and Murray thereby sanctioned the fight by members of his staff, he himself has not moved to purge his top organization.

Murray has declared many times that he would fire Pressman once he was convinced of the latter's membership in the Communist Party; he apparently has never been impressed by such alleged proof as may have been submitted to him.

It appears probable, therefore, that Murray will not himself move the CIO to one side or the other. Rather, it will be up to the CIO unions to move him.

(Tomorrow's article will review the "Red vs. Anti-Red" power struggle within the liberal movement, a counterpart to the fight in the CIO.)

Va. Father of Six Killed by Slate Fall

St. Charles, Va., Jan. 8 (AP).—A large slab of slate fell in a mine room at Benedict No. 7 Mine in the St. Charles field yesterday causing the death of Charlie Crusenberry, 56. The slate was removed from the body by a crew using steel jacks. Crusenberry is survived by six children.

SUPERMAN

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("—MANLY! IT'S ALL I CAN DO TO KEEP MYSELF FROM GIVING HIM A MANLY SOCK ON THE SNOOT!—")
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KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED

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I HAVE KEPT MY PART OF THE BARGAIN...YOU MUST GO NOW!
OUI, I GO!
...APTAIR I HAVE WHAT I COME HERE TO GET!
YOU PICK UP GUN...WHY? OH..NO..NO!

Army to Appoint Few of 25,000 Officers This Month

A "small increment" of temporary officers will be brought into the Regular Army this month, Maj. Gen. W. S. Paul, War Department director of personnel, said yesterday. They will be the first of 25,000 new Regular officers authorized by Congress last year.

Paul said no estimate of the size of the increment could be made, except that it would be "a small proportion" of the number authorized. The remainder of the 25,000, he said, would be commissioned three or four months later and in the late summer.

He pointed out that, as of January 6, a total of 60,000 temporary officers had applied for Regular commissions but the majority of these applications had not yet been processed. Thdse officers appointed later, he said, would not suffer in relative rank because of that fact alone.

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Hedda Hopper's Hollywood

Hollywood, Jan. 8.—Irene Selznick showed rare judgment in signing Phyllis Loughton to produce the Arthur Lawrence play, "Heartsong"; also in getting Nancy Coleman for the leading role. Shirley Booth and Susan Douglas have been signed, too. Men for the cast have not yet been chosen. Phyllis Loughton produced "What Every Woman Knows" for Olivia De Havilland in Connecticut last summer. She has assisted some of our biggest producers and coached De Havilland for every part she's played during the last two years. Before that, Paulette Goddard wouldn't do a picture without her. When Phyllis returns from New York, one of our bright producers is sure to grab her to direct a picture. She's tops. Nancy Coleman, also, will have more film offers than she'll know what to do with . . . It was David Selznick's father-in-law who got him the Egyptian theater here so he could open his "Duel in the Sun." . . . Dick Haymes' next will be a musical Western in Technicolor, titled "The Ballad of Furnace Creek." Dick's voice gets better and better. I met his mother the other night. She looks young enough to be his sister.

Lana Turner

Lana's Beauty

Lana Turner's trip to Mexico City to see Ty Power was mighty expensive. Her delayed return will cost Metro better than $100,000 per day. If my memory serves, gentlemen used to fly to see their ladies. But I guess I'm old fashioned and not hep to the ways of the young screen stars. . . . Keenan Wynn and Peter Lawford put Evie Wynn on the train to Sun Valley and Van Johnson. I hear Van is mighty worried about his career. He has cause. . . . After Metro has tested every young actress in town for the part, you can look for Jennifer Jones to play opposite Spencer Tracy in "Cass Timberlane." . . . Metro has bought another yarn for Clark Gable. It's "Saigon Singer" by Van Wyck Mason and deals with Indo-China during the war. I don't know whether it will suit Clark. I haven't read it.

Best Years of His Life

Sam Goldwyn stays over in New York to personally receive the New York critics' award for the best picture of the year. I predict Sam will get the producer's Oscar for "The Best Years of Our Lives" in March; and Willi: Wyler will get the director's. It seems incredible that, with all of Sam's good pictures, he's never received an Academy Award . . . As soon as George Gruskin's divorce is final, he'll marry Margaret Whiting . . . Harnett Kane sent me his latest book, "New Orleans Woman" which in a few weeks has jumped into the best-seller class. Based on the life of a real woman, it's one of the most fabulous yarns ever put between covers. It'll make a marvelous movie; and Greer Garson would be perfect in it. Story will run as a serial in a national magazine; and a stage version of it probably will precede the film. Tallulah Bankhead, Katherine Cornell, and Helen Hayes are busily reading it as a vehicle for the theater. One of our moguls already has offered Kane $175,000 for it.

When I was in England last June, an editorial appeared in the London Times bemoaning the fact that there were no more Marx Brothers films. Well, now it looks as though the British will get a chance to contend with the boys themselves—and, fellows, that's contending. J. Arthur Bank is negotiating with the Marxes to come over and do a picture with a British background. I suggest he call it "A Day in Parliament," and give the boys their heads. . . . Since Pat O'Brien met the royal family, he's nicknamed his daughter "Queen!" . . . Orson Welles lost a pair of pants while directing himself in an escape scene. In it he came down a 25 foot slide at a San Francisco fun house. . . . Vince Sherman waited until after New Year's to shoot a party sequence in "Unfaithful." Then he said to Ann Sheridan and Eve Arden, "You should be letter perfect. You've been rehearsing this for the last 48 hours."

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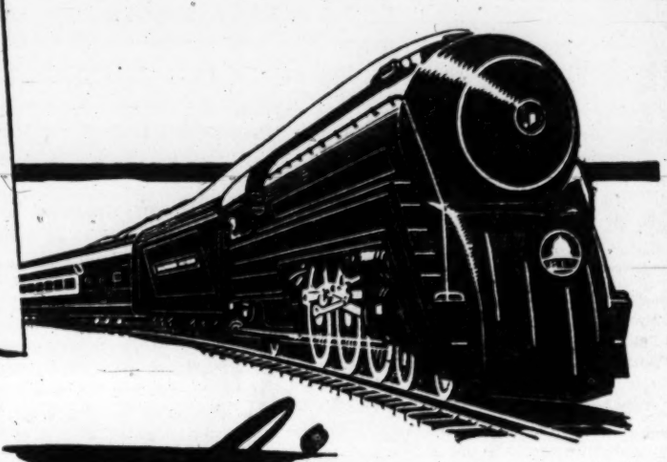

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2:53 P.M.	Lv. Clarksburg, Lv.	2:20 P.M.
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5:27 P.M.	Lv. Athens, Lv.	11:45 A.M.
6:33 P.M.	Lv. Chillicothe, Lv.	10:39 A.M.
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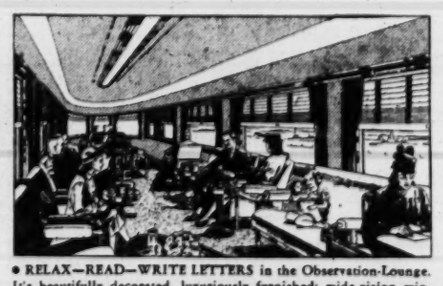

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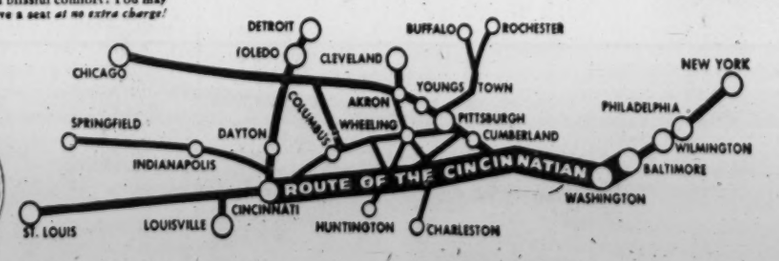

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Thursday, January 9, 1947

D. C. Aide

No more constructive step has been taken in recent years to facilitate the enactment of District legislation than the creation of the post of municipal counsel to the Senate District Committee. The municipal counsel at once became a liaison between Congress and this voteless community. He listened to citizens' appeals and complaints, shaped local legislation, worked with the local government and greatly eased the strained relations between the governors and the governed. Then Senator Bilbo became chairman of the District Committee and shifted into this key position a man from his home State whose knowledge of the District and its problems was nil. It is cause for much gratification, therefore, that Senator Buck has restored the position to its original function by appointing an able lawyer straight from the bosom of the community.

James R. Kirkland, the new municipal counsel, is a former assistant United States attorney here and has a high standing in his profession. Even more important, he has close ties with the civic life of Washington. An ardent worker in the suffrage movement, formerly president of a citizens association and currently associated with many community enterprises, he is an excellent choice for this assignment as interpreter of local Washington to the Senate. We hope and expect that he will become a pillar of strength in the movement for restoration of citizens' rights to voteless Washingtonians.

And now that this position has been restored to its usefulness in the Senate, we hope that the House District Committee will be constrained to seek a municipal counsel for similar work in the same field. Certainly so long as Congress undertakes to legislate for the District the committees immediately responsible should have expert aid drawn directly from the community which they are attempting to govern.

Economic Report

For the first time an economic report on the state of the Nation has been transmitted to Congress by the President as required by the Employment Act of 1946. The Council of Economic Advisers has, we think, proved its worth by helping the President to give Congress and the country at large a better understanding of the relation between specific legislative recommendations and the over-all long-range objective of maintaining a high level of production and employment. Painstaking objective analysis of the factors conditioning economic activity is the best possible safeguard against unpreparedness when depression threatens. It is also a safeguard against undue reliance on mechanistic devices for rescuing the country from depression, such as Government pump priming or attempts to maintain purchasing power by indiscriminate increases in wages and salaries.

Although at present civilian employment is at an all-time high level, the President and his advisers realize that there are certain unfavorable factors in the economic situation that call for remedial action to insure maintenance of prosperity. For example, the sharp rise in living costs during the past six months has brought about a pronounced drop in the real purchasing power of wages, giving rise to well-founded fears of a drop in consumer demand that may adversely affect business activity and slow down investment. Work stoppages caused by strikes and lockouts likewise constitute a threat to continued business activity and industrial expansion.

Threatening developments stressed in the report are not in the nature of discoveries. On the contrary, repeated warnings of a lack of balance in the economic structure have come from many sources. But the unique value of the report lies in the linking up of its analytical conclusions with specific recommendations for legislative action that the President has already indorsed. Major responsibility for bringing about necessary adjustments, however, rests with the people themselves, the report points out. Prices must be reduced wherever possible to bolster up market demands. "If business makes these reductions in a timely and orderly way, it will help sustain markets rather than destroy them." Labor, too, must strive for increased productivity, and not demand excessive wage increases that would require price increases or prevent needed price reductions. Rejected decisively is the notion that there can be any universal rule governing price reductions or wage adjustments, although it is admitted that some adjustments in both prices and wages are essential. In both cases, account must be taken of the individual situation.

The role assigned to Government in preserving the needed balance between prices and wages is, therefore, secondary. However, the role is regarded by the advisers as extremely important, and also by the President. Continuation of rent control, a rise in statutory minimum wages, expansion of the social security program, stimulation of a long-range housing program, and encouragement of a sound system of collective bargaining are among the legislative recommendations mentioned as contributing to maintenance of a high level of consumer purchasing power and well-being. Tax reduction programs likewise, the President states, should be framed with the view of providing the work and the business incentives essential for a high level of production. However, he makes it clear that in his opinion wise fiscal policy calls for a postponement of tax reduction.

Although the concluding section of the report is described as a long-range program, it deals with problems of agriculture, public works, welfare and international relations that will engage the attention of Congress in the near future. This far-reaching program cannot, of course, be exhaustively discussed in any single report. Nor is there any expectation that Congress will agree with all the conclusions set forth, some of which are highly controversial. Nevertheless, it is extremely helpful to have the outlines of a comprehensive legislative program designed to strengthen the American economy laid before Congress, so that it may be impressed with the fact that no one remedial program, or even two or three, can insure maintenance of full employment. As the President well says, "Only by blending all practicable programs in wise proportions can we be successful in stabilizing our economy at the highest feasible levels."

Marshall's Statement

The appointment of General Marshall as Secretary of State invests his statement on China with special significance. China is perhaps the second major geographical problem after Germany in our relations with Russia. Yet till General Marshall was named Secretary of State there was nobody in the State Department above the division chief who had ever been in China. Marshall now has an unequaled knowledge of China. It has been demonstrated in constant dispatches from the spot which, it is said, will one day be turned to as models of diplomatic correspondence. His final report shows that he has added wisdom to knowledge. It must have been hard to write it, for this is the confession of the impasse in which his mission has arrived, and General Marshall is not used to failures. But the education he has gained will no doubt pay dividends to the American people in our policy-making. For one thing, there will be an end to the waste of American money in China.

General Marshall calls a plague on both the houses which are battling for power in China: the extremists of the Kuomintang and the extremists of the Chinese Communists. Between them they frustrated the hope of giving the long-suffering Chinese people a regime of peace and unity as entertained by General Marshall in his role as go-between. The fact is that in the political vacuum existing in China the Chinese politicians have use for the United States only as a crutch for their maintenance and enrichment. Salvation will not come to China through the medium of any foreign witch doctor, only damage. This is the lesson of history. For the last hundred years the foreign powers have been engaged in propping up a rotten status quo in China. It began a hundred years ago when we aided the Manchu dynasty against the Taiping rebels. Thereafter we helped the Manchus to put down one popular movement after another. Even in the days of the republic the old Tuchun China survived only because it had foreign support—not only in recognition but also in the collection of vital revenues. The fact is now apparent that in Chinese terminology the mandate of heaven had been withdrawn from the Manchu dynasty a hundred years before it collapsed ignominiously in 1911.

This is the reason that a year ago we doubted the wisdom of saying that the Chiang Kai-shek government is "the proper instrument to achieve the objective of a unified China." Who knows? Perhaps it, too, has lost its mandate. As for Chiang Kai-shek, he is bound hand and foot to a thoroughly corrupted Kuomintang. He cannot escape the tie. General Marshall seems to have found this out, for he makes only one reference to the generalissimo, who a year ago imagined that our subsidies to China would be determined by our fear of Russia and thus would flow on and on. Marshall says there are liberal elements both in the government and in the opposition parties, including the Communist Party, which could form a splendid nucleus of liberalism. Of course, there are, but a good deal of tribulation must be endured in China before they will be able to cohere. The remnant of General Marshall's optimism may be his statement taking it for granted that the leadership of this liberal group would be supplied by Chiang. This is a speculation, and General Marshall leaves it in the air. He is more concerned with the unjustified abuse that our dollars and our services and good will have encountered in China. All that we have got for our effort to act as witch doctor is a status as the whipping boy for the contending factions. But in the circumstances that was inevitable. Now the effort has been wound up, and the only course now to pursue is to stay on the sidelines, ready to aid a Chinese solution of a peculiarly Chinese problem and guard against either intervention or interference with our rights in that part of the world by a third party.

This is not, we admit, a policy. But it is the only attitude which accords with what Mr. Byrnes used to call the "realities" in China. There is a new appreciation of what the realities consist of in General Marshall's statement. It was preceded by an item of news that epitomizes the Chinese situation. The Chinese, after the recent air accidents in Shanghai, have appealed to us to set up a sort of civil aeronautical board for China. This is the kind of appeal that used to touch our sentimentalists. The fact is that the Chinese have got plenty of experts who could establish such an over-all authority. But nobody would take any notice of it. An anarchy prevails in administration which is quite delightful till you get involved in it—an anarchy expressed in falsifying the weights of passengers and overloading aircraft in the face of regulations and even knowledge of danger. Let us leave the anarchy to straighten itself out. The American people will watch with immense sympathy the Chinese struggle for a national integrity. This will come. China is now throbbing with the convulsions of a force which one of these days will put on the habiliments of government, though nobody can identify it, let alone get behind it.

Debate Unlimited

When the Senate burgeoned out with a filibuster last week before it could get organized, Senator Taft threatened to seek a change in the rules to make future talkfests in that august body impossible. He knew that this unbridled substitution of gab for deliberation and action would bring the Senate into contempt, and, as the new power behind the scenes in that body, he was not going to stand for it. But why did the Senator resort to mere threats? Surely he must know that something more than threats is necessary to stop filibusters and that the brickbats which these events bring flying in the direction of the Senate will soon be swirling about his own head.

Instead of following up his threat by quick action, Senator Taft has left it to Senators Knowland and Morse to present resolutions enabling the Senate to cut off the flow of chatter by majority action. Mr. Morse proposes to let a majority impose a three-hour limit on the time that any Senator may talk on correction of the *Journal*. Mr. Knowland is more direct. Let the majority order a limitation of debate, he says in effect, at any time that it wishes to get ahead with the public business. Why not? Unlimited debate may once have been a useful assurance that every issue would be fully aired. Today controversial issues are aired for the benefit of the public in other ways. Unlimited debate is now virtually useless for this purpose. It has become an illegitimate tool used only to thwart the will of the majority, bring ridicule upon the Senate, and weaken the whole fabric of democratic government.

We think that one of the first acts of the new Republican majority should be to abolish this hangover anachronism. So long as a two-thirds vote is necessary to invoke cloture, filibusters will be as inevitable as the rising of the sun. If Senator Taft is looking for issues that will enhance his standing with the people, here is one that would add to his reputation wherever his name is spoken.

Mumbo Jumbo

Much of the shock which has greeted Secretary Byrnes' resignation can be ascribed to a policy of secrecy and disingenuousness regarding the health of high Government officials. This policy is unwarranted, even dangerous.

If Mr. Byrnes was actually ill or was threatened with illness, the people had a right to know it. Instead, the public was carefully shielded from the facts, instead of being prepared for the news of his retirement. Spokesmen went so far as to deny either that he was not in tiptop condition or that he was about to resign. The result is that the real news bore almost a phoney appearance.

This kind of thing is bound to weaken the people's confidence in Government. There is, perhaps, an argument for withholding the seriousness of the President's health when grave international decisions are at stake. But even this concession is basically a technique associated with dictatorship and the doctrine of the indispensable man. It implies lack of confidence in the judgment of the people who are the backbone of our Government. Suppression of the facts in Secretary Byrnes' case was especially damaging and especially inexcusable in the light of the confidence as a peacemaker that Mr. Byrnes had elicited here and abroad.

For a contrast to the monumental ineptness with which Mr. Byrnes' resignation was handled, we have only to look at Britain. For several months there have been stories about the poor health of Foreign Minister Bevin. Obviously the people are being prepared for a change. But when it comes, it will not be a surprise, nor will there be any danger to the continuity of governmental policy.

This is not a plea for hourly medical reports on the condition of our public servants. But the very least that the people of the United States are entitled to is an official policy of candor rather than camouflage and mumbo jumbo. Conscientious adherence to such a policy would in itself eliminate the plague of "leaks" with which officialdom is rightly concerned. It would end a situation in which the health of our officials has become primarily the meat of gossip columns, and in which the people have become so surfeited with rumors and denials that they tend to regard even the truth—when belatedly disclosed—with a deep skepticism.

MOUNTAIN OF THE MOON

Under the moon, the Queen of Mountains,
Mysterious, lifts her star crowned head,
And her white robe fringes the skirts
Of the shaggy hills,
And reaches the silent fields
Where the rivers crawl.

A silver line rings about the blue,
And crimson rays sweep the world,
But the Mountain of the Moon
Suddenly hides her face
With a thick veil of clouds.

DAVID ATAMIAN

Peace—It's Wonderful

Letters To The Editor

Communications must be addressed to the editor and must carry the complete name and address of the writer, though pen names will be permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words will be given preference, and all letters are subject to condensation. Contributors are limited to one letter a month. No communication can be returned.

Vanishing Teachers

May I add my voice as a citizen of the Nation's Capital, a parent of a junior high school boy and an active member of the Parent-Teacher Association, to strongly condemn the complacency of those who choose to call themselves "democratic" Americans concerning the problem of the "vanishing school teacher" as assailed in the annual report of the National Education Association.

What kind of a democracy is it where school children are crowded out of the schoolroom, studying half time because of too few teachers? Can we expect our children to come home from school, bubbling over the enthusiasm of teachers that is lacking? Should children with minds not so keen be denied their right of complete education and proper attention because of the inadequacy of pedagogic ability?

These very children will be the citizens of tomorrow. They will head our Government, be our doctors, our lawyers, our architects of progress . . . but they will have defects that may never be eradicated unless American citizenry starts battling for the teaching profession and places it on a high plane of dignity and decency.

Complacent, callous, indifferent Americans would be the first to yell to high heaven if their incomes were to be lowered. They are forgetting that children do grow up into men and women and that they must be completely prepared to take over the responsibilities of our Nation. Inadequate education will pave the way for the growth of Fascist seeds from the ground of discontentment because of defective machinery that turns the wheels of a democracy that doesn't work for all.

MARION PERLOV.
Washington.

Congressional Honesty

Regarding Bilbo's case, one cannot but wonder if the moral character of legislators is generally low. Why do many, if not most, of us think of "politician" as signifying a person whose primary interest is personal gain from office, the getting of votes at whatever price and cost to the interest of the Nation at large, and whose ideas of honesty are somewhat warped? Is it because of the Bilbos and Mays?

If an Army or Navy officer did what Bilbo did he would be court-martialed and dismissed in disgrace. If I remember correctly, your paper carried a statement that an Army officer returned to the donor a case of whisky given in much the same manner as the "gifts" to Bilbo.

The difference in the actions seem to illustrate a fundamental difference in standards of honesty in office. If we are to retain confidence in our governing bodies we must have plain, simple honesty inherent in the members. When groups of members apparently uphold such acts as Bilbo's, it makes one wonder why. If Congress as a whole wants to preserve a shred of good reputation, it should positively, without regard to party, turn thumbs down on Bilbo.

OBSERVER.
Chevy Chase, Md.

While the committee is investigating and railroading one Senator, why not investigate every last one of the "promising, loyal and upright candidates" for public office; have the FBI and an honest accountant go into his financial status when he goes into office and again when he isn't wanted any more. Then see how many of these public-minded servants humble themselves for the people.

TED REITH, Jr.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Price Of Ignorance

The popularity of ignorance is the right hand of communism as well as the contributory cause of democratic decay in America.

HARRY DANIELS.
Washington.

Unearned Income

Representative Knutson in commenting on his proposed tax reduction bill (which reduces the tax on incomes above $300,000 by 10.5 per cent instead of the general 20 per cent) is quoted as saying that "in general, incomes above $300,000 are unearned."

To the vast majority of the American people "unearned" income would probably be thought of as commencing well under the $300,000 mark. However, this would seem to be a recognition of the principle that unearned income (interest, dividends, royalties, annuities, etc.) should be taxed at a higher rate than earned income. But if Representative Knutson is sincere in his proposal why does he not draft a tax bill which truly adopts that principle by taxing such income, in whatever amount received, at a higher rate?

This is by no means a new idea. Secretary of Treasury McAdoo proposed just such a distinction in 1919. The State of Maryland taxes earned income at 2 per cent and unearned ("investment") income at 5 per cent. Representative Knutson apparently would like to take credit for the adoption of a popular idea without truly putting it into practice. S. W. S.
Greenbelt, Md.

Race Report

Permit space to voice my heartfelt indorsement of the report of the Federation of Citizens Associations on the racial matter, although your caption of the report which you so fully give, betrays something like prejudice where "segregation" is used as the vital principle involved. Races segregate themselves. New York City is a fine exemplification in our land of how race coherence attracts like to like. It would be strange were it otherwise. Why does any member of a distinct race wish to withdraw himself from his own people?

But, more to the point, since I have lived or have been vitally associated with Washington from the days of horse cars and gas street lights, I have seen our city grow from less than 200,000 to one million. Our colored people here have privileges above any, where they are proportionally so large, in the whole world. But to force situations faster than public opinion will admit, even if it be prohibition, is to create inevitable pendulation. We see the friends of Zionism thus hurting and driving its stanch friends from it, by pressing claims beyond reasonable bounds and by coercive measures.

The report of the Citizens Association voices, I am sure, the saner and more stable attitude of Washington's more thoughtful people. For one, I speak for that group my sincere congratulations and thanks for what I hope will go far toward quieting the undercover rumbling which has disturbed both white and colored people in the Capital of the Nation for at least the last 15 years.

JOHN O. KNOTT.
Washington.

Capital Transit Fares

The complaints of Mr. Aiken in his letter of January 7 were the most obtuse that I have ever seen. It's usual to complain about old equipment or about the service being late, but here we have a man who complains about getting new equipment to ride in and complains about the motorman's efforts to hold his schedule.

As far as new equipment is concerned, operation of 40-year-old rail equipment is a false economy, for it cannot give either the standards of comfort or of safety that modern transit demands. No doubt, Mr. Aiken's economical soul would writhe in agony when he finds out Capital Transit scraps better equipment than most cities run in base service.

It must make those who live in newly built areas of this city (there are a lot of these, you know) who have just acquired new service feel good to know that Mr. Aiken opposes their riding the cars and buses because it might be "expensive" to him. No doubt, extension of new service to outlying areas does interfere with Capital Transit's plans to run express service to Mr. Aiken's front door.

He complains bitterly about being passed up by crowded streetcars—that is because motormen have found the only way to force people to board empty cars is to pass them up. There is, as everyone knows, a sizable group of patrons who, when given the choice of a crowded can, or an empty one, will choose the crowded one no matter how much it delays service trying to board them. And how many of us have seen "full" cars—full from front door to center door only.

So to make Mr. Aiken happy, let Capital Transit provide him and his club an old car, remove such extravagant luxuries as seats and fill it with Mr. Aiken and his friends so that the rest of us, who prefer new equipment, can ride in it without having to climb all over obstructionists in the front of transit vehicles to get to a seat.

CHARLES J. MURPHY.
Washington.

Congratulations to Thomas W. Aiken for his splendid letter in which he points out the subtle propaganda being handed out by the Capital Transit Co. for an increase in fares.

If the citizens of Washington allow the PUC to give an increase in fares to Capital Transit, a grave injustice will have been done. As Mr. Aiken points out, the service now rendered is more of a civic inconvenience that a public utility.

One need stand only a few mornings at 10th st. and Michigan ave. ne. and watch the buses marked "No Passengers" returning to the Brookland garage of the transit company and the large number of passengers waiting for buses going downtown to know that something is radically wrong. Buses, five and six at a time, are returning to the garage while enough passengers are waiting to board a bus to fill up two or three. This situation is not an occasional event, but every morning.

As to safety, the Capital Transit is certainly on the short end. One need only ride to Brookland on a car to see the motorman counting his change, writing in reports, not paying the least attention to where he is going. Bus drivers and motorman alike are rude, insolent and at times even stupid. A request for information brings only a mumble and a command to "Step back in the bus."

Another matter that should be considered is that when a passenger has to stand only half fare should be paid. There are many passengers who are never able to sit down riding to work or vice versa. In conclusion one can only feel that Washington has the worst streetcar and bus service of any city of size on the Eastern Seaboard. As long as this service continues to be so clearly second-rate, the PUC should turn down with a flat "no" any request for raise in fares. If the Capital Transit is losing money they might omit a rather stupid radio program for which they must pay a good round sum to present.

PERPETUAL STANDEE.
Washington.

American Emissaries

By Malvina Lindsay

Worst Foot Forward

IF "THE evil that men do lives after them," the Americans who will be chiefly remembered abroad after occupation ceases are the ones who should have been kept at home.

Some American representatives returning from overseas are deeply disturbed because a minority of mental and moral weaklings, on the loose in foreign areas, are disillusioning so many Europeans and Asiatics about American character and democracy. They are even more disturbed because more high caliber, specially trained men and women are not being appointed—or else are not willing—to go overseas, and because so little is being done to develop and fit young people to represent this country creditably in its growing international activities.

The National Council for Social Studies recently urged the establishment of a national institute to train a staff of foreign and domestic personnel to meet world problems. It is likely some legislation along this line will be introduced in Congress. But it is even more necessary—since travel agencies predict 50,000 tourists in Europe alone next summer—to make all Americans realize that from now on they will have to pay attention to what the neighbors may say when they are in Paris, Shanghai, Tokyo, even Port Said.

THE MISBEHAVIOR of tenderfoot GIs in occupation areas is an old and unhappy story. Even more serious are the reports of incompetency and irresponsibility of those in higher and more conspicuous places. Here are some complaints along that line from reliable observers.

Personnel—We generally don't send overseas our ablest civilians. From top men to file clerks, we have too many mediocre people who have gotten their appointments by political or personal pull (including young women who think a foreign assignment would be "definitely exciting"). These frequently show up poorly when working with better trained representatives of countries more experienced in international affairs.

Morals—Too many Americans in occupied areas show a juvenile sense of responsibility in their roles of victors. Middle-aged men, including officers, often lose their heads when out of bounds of the Mrs. Grundys of their home towns and set bad examples for young GIs. Thousands of nameless, half-caste, penniless children will testify in future in occupied countries to the selfishness and licentiousness of departed conquerors.

Manners—American informality in dress and manners is frequently misunderstood abroad, especially in the Orient. Some American girls would give a better impression of their country if they were less exhibitionistic in dress, more discreet in their smoking and drinking, more restrained in their public behavior. Americans generally don't have enough respect for the social and religious customs of other peoples.

Preparation — Americans sent abroad need to be selected more carefully, also oriented for their duties. They need to have impressed upon them that they are not going on a lark or a Cook's tour, but as representatives of a country whose political and social system is on trial before the world. They need also to realize that in the Orient they are representing the white race, which is on trial in a world predominantly non-white.

THE FACT that Britons, Russians and other nationals also show boorishness and weakness in their roles of conquerors does not help Americans in foreign eyes, these observers point out. More is expected of people who have been so vocal about their lofty aims. Also, so long as Americans aspire to world leadership, they will be saddled with the responsibility of looking and acting as if they were worthy of it.

On the credit side of the ledger, American observers find that the kindliness, generosity and miracle-working efficiency of GIs, and the humane, fair attitude of American officials and officers have won their country much goodwill and respect. But this is being undone to a large extent by the antics of wrong Americans abroad.

In this situation the Nation is reaping the results of its long provinciality and isolation. Now almost overnight it must be ready for international behavior. One immediate step toward this would be more careful selection and training of persons sent abroad, and encouragement of the wider study here of foreign languages and cultures.

Time For Action

The recent stand by some members of the Senate in refusing to seat Mr. Bilbo as a member of the Eightieth Congress is indeed a momentous episode in American history although it is not the first time such has occurred to a member of that august body.

It is well nigh time that the American people exercise more intelligence and carefully investigate those individuals who are supposed to represent their thoughts and opinions. It is the only way whereby the Congress of the United States or any other lawmaking body entrusted with the confidence or will of the people to rid itself of those characters who use the people as a tool to foster their own selfish ends notwithstanding the tactics they use in securing those personal gains. We, the people, are to blame because we allow ourselves to fall prey to petty politics and prejudices. Individuals seldom, if ever, gain power without the aid of others.

A. T. B.
Washington.

Today And Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

Marshall

MR. TRUMAN must feel great personal satisfaction in his selection of General Marshall. He has been able to confide his heaviest responsibility to the man who is by character and experience uniquely qualified to meet it.

Lippmann

We are in the transition from a global war to a global peace, and in this period the knowledge of how the global war was conducted is indispensable. For the problems of the peace are the direct consequences of the way the war was conducted. The making of peace is an operation which stems directly from the war itself, and if the threads connecting the strategy of the war with the planning of the peace are broken, the business of pacifying the world and of making peace becomes an unintelligible and unmanageable collection of bits and pieces.

GENERAL MARSHALL was the man who, above and beyond all others in this country and abroad, maintained the conception of a global strategy in a world-wide war. Upon him there beat all the pressures of the governments in the coalition, of the theater commanders, of the several services. Only a very great man could have succeeded as he did in seeing the whole among the parts, in upholding the grand purpose of the coalition against all special purposes, and in emerging from it with the respect, the confidence, and the affection of those whom he had to oppose.

The fame of Marshall has spread outward to the people at large from those men best able to know what he did and to judge him. It is no exaggeration to say that his reputation is highest among the men who know the most about him. To the patience and the firmness which are necessary in negotiation, he brought also lucidity, and the ability to judge fairly, and perspective, and the capacity for systematic and objective thought, and the habit of organized and disciplined action and a singular disinterestedness, and immunity from fear and personal ambition.

WITH MARSHALL at the State Department, with Eisenhower the Chief of Staff, the country can now feel confident that its policy and its power will be in balance. This is always important. In the present condition of the world it is essential.

For the effect of the war was to bring about a convulsive change in the distribution of power throughout the world. It has brought about the disappearance for the time being of two great powers—Germany and Japan—a weakening of Europe as a factor in the world, a breaking down of the authority of all the empires that have maintained law and order in most of Asia and Africa, the disunity and division of China, and an immense and spectacular expansion of the power and influence of Russia and of the United States. The problem of the peace is not now to negotiate the details of separate treaties with the enemy states, but how to achieve an equilibrium, temporary to begin with but capable of becoming permanent, among the victors.

THIS IS A problem which cannot be solved by a formula of agreement, by the negotiation of a diplomatic text. The method of the solution must in the nature of the thing be an operation conducted over a long period and in accordance with a strategic conception of the balance of power. General Marshall is peculiarly qualified to conduct that operation. For it is the continuation of the operation of which he was the central and commanding figure during the war.

THE SINCEREST tribute which the country can pay to Mr. Byrnes is to say that in resigning the burdens of the Secretary of State, he must not be allowed to retire from public life. He has been for years our most seasoned public servant, and only a man of exceptional gifts could at his age have done so well in a field where he had not previously worked. He has won the respect and the affection of the country, and he will be needed for a long time to come.

Off The Record

By Ed Reed

"I've always wanted to meet him personally!"

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Byrnes And Marshall

IT IS HARD to believe that James F. Byrnes was Secretary of State for only a year and a half. So much happened in that time and so much was achieved.

Childs

Byrnes worked during his crowded year and a half with a personal team. If that personal team now is broken up, we shall lose at least a part of their accomplishment.

It was characteristic of Byrnes that he should work with a small group of trusted personal associates. His long political background in South Carolina and on Capitol Hill conditioned him to deal out of his hat with those whom he knew and believed in at his side.

As one of his Assistant Secretaries of State he brought in young Donald S. Russell, with whom he had practiced law in Spartanburg, S. C. Moving cautiously and decreetly, Russell has begun to renovate the ancient machinery of the State Department. He has cut out some of the worst time-serving devices. The current of business moves a little faster today.

Similarly the Foreign Service is on the way to being overhauled under Russell's supervision. The dead wood is being cut out. The compensation has been increased and the way opened to a wider range of ability. If Russell goes back to South Carolina to practice law, as he undoubtedly would like to do, there is a danger that some of this gain will be lost.

BENJAMIN COHEN, counsellor of the State Department and Byrnes' warm personal friend, has sat beside his chief through all the long, wearying negotiations of the last 18 months. His knowledge and background are absolutely essential to Byrnes' successor.

Assistant Secretary William Benton has put great drive behind the department's foreign information program. He has won many friends for that program on the hill.

Likewise it is supremely important that the two Undersecretaries, Dean Acheson and Will Clayton, remain in office. Acheson has been Acting Secretary—in the absence of Byrnes at London, Moscow, Paris and New York—for a longer period than any other substitute Secretary. If General Marshall decides to head the United States delegation to Moscow, it will be imperative to have Acheson in the office of Secretary here in Washington.

Clayton has initiated far-reaching negotiations looking to new trade relations throughout the world. The outcome is still in the balance. So much depends on whether Clayton persists in pushing the plan before Congress and at the next trade conference to be held in Switzerland in April.

Marshall will have an entirely different approach from his predecessor. He has never tended to rely on personal friendships. Marshall's method is to make use of the men who seem to have the knowledge and capacity; that is if they measure up to the general's strict standards. And he has a remarkable capacity for sizing up human beings.

FOREIGNERS frequently complain, and rightly, of the lack of continuity in our conduct of foreign affairs. We shuffle the deck, throw the cards out the window and start all over again.

If the Byrnes' team now goes to pieces, this will have happened once again. If most of the team stay together, Marshall will be able to start at the point at which Byrnes left off. And that point represents a major advance over July, 1945, when the retiring Secretary took on the job.

Quite understandably the members of the Byrnes' team want to take this opportunity to retire. Theirs is a grueling and usually a thankless task. It means in most instances a financial penalty. In private life they could make two or three times as much money and work half as hard.

This raises an extremely interesting point. In connection with the Marshall appointment, there is bound to be an outcry about putting a military man in such a key position. But this must be said for military men—they have been trained to accept the discipline of long hours and Government pay. They have been conditioned to give service to the Nation.

Continuity of policy demands that the top officials of the department stay on at least through 1947. Without them, Marshall's job will be difficult if not downright impossible.

What's Going On and Where

Victory Canteen for Servicemen, 1113 Penna. ave. nw., games and refreshments, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Salvation Army USO, 801 Market sp. (8th st. and Penna. ave. nw.), voice recording, 6 p. m.; get-together hour, 8 p. m.

H Street USO, 1911 H st. nw., sightseeing, 1:30 p. m.; clay and shell craft classes, 7:30 p. m.; beginners dance classes, 8 p. m.

Byrnes And Marshall

By Barnet Nover

Continuity In Foreign Policy

SINCE THE OFFICE was created in 1789 half a hundred men have held the post of Secretary of State.

Significantly, none hitherto has been a professional soldier. The appointment of Gen. George C. Marshall to succeed Secretary James F. Byrnes thus shatters a precedent of 158 years.

NOVER

The fact that our Secretaries of State have thus far all been civilians has not been the result of mere happenstance.

In the first place, it has been customary for incoming Presidents to name to this No. 1 Cabinet post men of very high eminence in the party that had triumphed at the polls.

THIS EXPLAINS the appointment of J. Q. Adams by President Monroe, of Daniel Webster by Presidents Harrison and Fillmore, of William H. Seward by President Lincoln, of William J. Bryan by President Wilson and of James F. Byrnes by President Truman, to cite but a few instances.

The Army has consistently been a nonpolitical body (the same is, of course, true of the Navy). In contrast to what has been the case in other parts of the hemisphere, the profession of arms in the United States has not, except in wartime, been the path to political power.

Thus military leaders have been excluded by their very profession from appointment to posts, such as the Secretaryship of State, that are usually assigned to men of political importance.

A second consideration has also operated to bring about the same result. That has been the firmly held belief that the apparatus of Government should be in the hands of civilians, a belief that finds reflection in the constitutional provision making the President the Commander in Chief of the armed forces.

IT SPEAKS VOLUMES for the sterling character and the exceptional attainments of Gen. George C. Marshall, as well as for the very high regard in which he is held by the American people, that his appointment as Secretary of State, despite its precedent-shattering nature, has been greeted with relief and rejoicing rather than with fear and alarm.

His professional qualifications for the post are far greater than those which the great majority of his predecessors possessed. Few of them had any experience in foreign affairs when they took the office. During his years as Chief of Staff and in the period since then General Marshall acquired a very broad background in world problems which will now serve him in good stead.

Even when he failed, as he obviously did fail in his China mission, his failure has only served to highlight his great qualities of mind and heart. Indeed, the manner in which he conducted himself during his 13 months stay in China, the persistence and patience he displayed in dealing with what appears to be an unsolvable problem, his diplomatic skill, offer the best proof of his fitness for the new and enormously difficult job he has now been entrusted with.

BUT IF THE UNITED STATES is fortunate in getting so able a man as Marshall as successor to James F. Byrnes the fact cannot be gainsaid that Byrnes' departure is a great national loss.

He held office for only 18 months. But he only got into full swing during the last half of that period. By that time his quick and agile mind had learned the most important of all the lessons which American statesmen must learn these days if they are to be effective, namely, how to deal with the Russians.

This knowledge was to pay handsome dividends at the meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers first at Paris and more recently at New York.

With the completion of the five peace treaties with Germany's former satellites, this country is, however, only at the beginning of the process of restoring peace to the world. The difficulties we have encountered in the past in the achievement of that great aim are likely to prove picayune in comparison with the difficulties that face us in the future.

Looming immediately ahead is the all-important German question. We have only begun to touch the fringes of that problem. Now, as a result of the changes in the State Department's high command that are likely to follow Mr. Byrnes' resignation, a new team will have to be trained to take over from the Byrnes group. This inevitably means lost motion, delay and a possible measure of confusion.

YET THIS CHANGE of personnel, particularly unfortunate at this critical juncture in world affairs, does not mean any change in the aims or purposes or directions of American foreign policy, considered in its broadest terms.

With respect to the fundamental aspects of that policy the American people and both parties are now more thoroughly united than ever before. It remains to be seen whether they are equally united regarding the means by which these aims and purposes are to be carried out.

General Marshall inherits no sinecure. On the contrary, in comparison with what faces him now the China problem, complex and baffling and heartbreaking as it proved to be, may prove to have been mere child's play. It is a tribute to his patriotism that knowing that, as he must know it, and eager as he long has been for retirement, General Marshall has accepted the new burdens unflinchingly.

New Faces in the House

Judge, Veteran From Georgia

Twenty-eighth of a Series

James C. Davis

Clarkston, Ga., Jan. 8 (AP).—James C. Davis was elected to represent Georgia's heavily populated Fifth District in a bitter campaign that involved the State's unique county unit system.

Davis

The system operates in the Democratic primary, when counties are allotted either two, four or six unit votes. Nomination hinges on a majority of these units.

Davis entered the primary in opposition to Representation Helen Douglas Mankin of Atlanta. She amassed an overwhelming vote in the city of Atlanta and in the total popular vote led Davis by better than two to one.

However, Davis carried Dekalb and Rockdale Counties by slim majorities, winning their combined eight unit votes and the nomination. Mrs. Mankin entered the general election as a write-in candidate and trailed Davis by almost three to one.

For the past 14 years the graying, stern-visaged Davis has served as judge of the Stone Mountain Circuit Superior Court. He was appointed in 1934 by Gov. Eugene Talmadge.

The 51-year-old Congressman-elect believes in "rugged individualism" with as little government as possible in business. For three years he was chairman of the State American Legion Committee on Americanism and continues to be an outspoken foe of communism.

He is an ardent supporter of Talmadge and the principles of white supremacy. The race issue was not raised in his campaign, although Mrs. Mankin received strong Negro support in Atlanta, along with the indorsement of labor and liberal groups.

Davis, known widely to his friends as "Jim," maintains a farm and a herd of Black Angus cattle near Clarkston. His time away from court is usually spent in the fields.

He served 13 months in the Marine Corps during World War I. After the war he studied law at night and was admitted to the bar in 1919. Between 1924-28 he represented Dekalb County in the State Legislature.

Later for three years he was attorney for the Georgia Department of Industrial Relations and between 1931-34 was Dekalb County attorney. He is married and has one daughter.

Some of his campaign promises were speedy reconversion to peacetime economy, continuance of OPA until supply meets demand, Federal aid to education, a balanced national budget, elimination of waste, the speedy return of soldiers from overseas posts and the preservation of world peace.

W. M. Wheeler

Alma, Ga., Jan. 8 (AP).—Tall, sandy-haired W. M. Wheeler is Georgia's youngest member of Congress; he represents the Eighth District.

Wheeler

At 31 the former school teacher and Army officer is in big-time politics for the first time. Since his election he has traveled unobtrusively about the rich farm areas of his south Georgia district speaking to civic and veterans groups.

Wheeler entered the Army as a private in 1942, but served two years as a captain in the Psychological Warfare Branch of the Army in the European theater. He was separated last May.

During his successful campaign against Representative John S. Gibson (D., Ga.), he appealed for veterans' votes by promises of "less red tape." He also pledged more money for old age pensions and a better deal for farmers, but generally ran on a "no promise" platform.

The 6-foot, 200-pound Congressman-elect spoke with authority on farm promises. A graduate of South Georgia College and a State teachers college, he was born in agricultural Bacon County and was a farmer before becoming a school teacher. At the time he entered the Army he was principal of a junior high school.

He is married and the father of a 3-year-old daughter. Wheeler lives on a large corn and tobacco farm near Alma and says hard work on the farm is his only hobby.

UNRRA to Quit 7 Buildings As Activities Are Concentrated

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has vacated seven of the eleven buildings it occupied in Washington, Director General Rooks reported yesterday.

Another, the Grafton Hotel on Connecticut ave., will be vacated next Wednesday; a warehouse at 2418 17th st. nw., February 1; and the LaSalle Building, June 30.

By June all activities will be concentrated in the DuPont Building at Connecticut ave. and DuPont Circle, on which UNRRA has a lease until June 30, 1948.

The buildings vacated include the Grafton Hotel Annex, a building at 1359 Connecticut ave. nw., the Columbus University Building and houses at 1715 and 2342 Massachusetts ave., and 1523 and 1706 New Hampshire ave. nw.

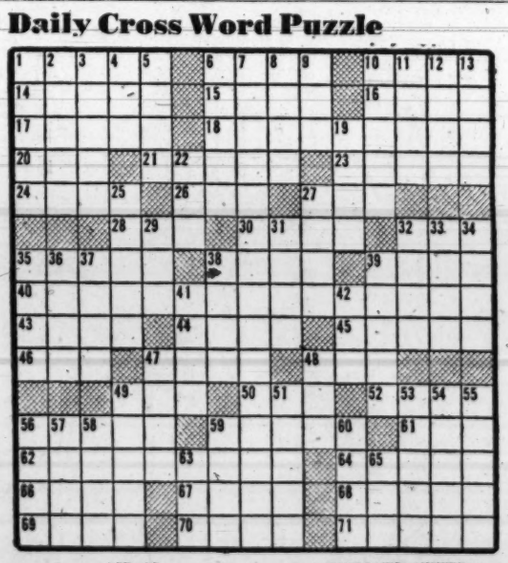
Until January 1, UNRRA relief shipments totaled almost 20 million tons valued at $2,281,000,000, Rooks said.

Although the shipments are the "greatest relief operations in all history" Rooks declared "much of the program remains to be completed."

Still to be shipped, he said, are more than six million tons of supplies, valued at more than 661 million dollars. Of this, less than one fourth is food supplies, he stated.

Fort per cent of these remaining shipments will go to China. Italy will get the largest supplies in Europe, or about 100 million dollars.

Daily Cross Word Puzzle



ACROSS

1 Pig
6 President's attendant
10 Boer's dialect
14 Man's name
15 Neat
16 Girl's name
17 Rest
18 Distribute
20 Place
21 Steeple
23 Peace
24 Belgium river
26 Malt liquor
27 Jewel
28 Weapon
30 Girl's name
32 Peer Gynt's mother
35 Shrine at Mecca
38 Lo and behold: Latin
39 Thin Man's dog
40 Small aquatic mammal
43 Twist
44 Mountain in France
45 Goddess of peace
46 Compass direction
47 Slender fragment
48 High priest
49 Spoil
50 Trifle
52 Beat vigorously
56 City in Michigan
59 Fathers
61 Peace organization
62 Outlaw
664 Haven in a desert
66 Economize
67 Pitcher
68 Irritates
69 Biblical name
70 Lost substance
71 Girl's nickname

DOWN

1 Pert: slang.
2 Abhors
3 Declaim
4 Weight
5 Dies
6 Boating
7 Inalienable
8 Chest
9 Self
10 Alaskan tribal symbol
11 Atop
12 Eager
13 Narrow path
19 Ostrich
22 Card game
25 Mad
27 American novelist
29 Hair pad
31 To suffer
32 North Carolina county
33 Astonish
34 Quiet
35 Japanese city
36 Land measure
37 Girl's name
38 Ages
39 Pungent
41 Head covering
42 Nothing
47 Female soldier
48 Scrutinize
49 Tightwad
51 Mountain nymph
53 Tricks
54 Ones
55 Cow's name
56 Himself: Latin
57 Toward the mouth
58 New star
59 Window part
60 Malleable
63 Plunder
65 Exist

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER

P	O	T	A	M	I	C		C	A	B	E	C	A	S
O	P	A	L	I	N	E		O	R	I	N	O	C	O
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T	R	A	C	E		S	A	T	E	D		P	U	N
M	A	L	E	S		I	D	O	L		W	A	D	E
A	T	E			C	O	I	N		M	A	R	A	T
N	E	S	C	I	E	N	T		E	A	S	E	L	S
			O	A	R	S		D	A	R	T			
D	A	M	A	G	E		M	I	S	L	E	A	D	S
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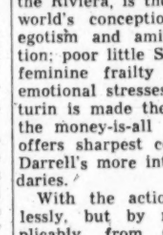
F	I	N	S		M	A	L	T		S	T	I	N	T
F	A	T		C	O	V	E	R		L	E	M	O	N
I	T	E	R	A	T	E		U	L	U	L	A	T	E
N	O	R	I	M	O	N		S	E	N	A	T	E	S
G	R	O	P	E	R	S		T	I	G	R	E	S	S

Nelson B. Bell About the Showshops

'Razor's Edge' Reaches Screen as a Triumph For Camera and Cast

IT IS DOUBTFUL that any picture in the modern cycle has embodied more divergent elements of dramatic appeal than the Twentieth Century-Fox film version of W. Somerset Maugham's "The Razor's Edge" opening this morning at Loew's Palace Theater.

There is no audience that will not find something to its taste and within its grasp in Lamar Trotti's admirable adaptation of the peculiarly embracive Maugham original.



Anne Baxter

Essentially a melodrama, the story, as presented on the screen, presents a deftly woven pattern of jealousy, greed, snobbery and fear, offset by a study of profound faith and exaltation. It is an unusual—and usually incompatible—combination that has been welded here with extraordinary smoothness and remarkable effectiveness.

The game of battledore-and-shuttlecock pits "Gold Coast" exponents of impulses common to mankind since the Garden of Eden, against a deeper nature intent on learning the fundamental secrets of life and human relationships. It is depicted against backgrounds that measure the distance between the poles of luxurious splendor and degradation. Moral degeneration amounting almost to disintegration is pitched against spiritual revelations that make an arresting gesture in the direction of solving the riddle of the universe.

Each Character a Story

The principal protagonists are an acquisitive young woman of Chicago's upper crust, in the period immediately following the First World War, and the recent fighting man who has been sobered by the death of a pal who sacrificed his life in battle that his friend might live.

Isabel is hopelessly in love with Larry Darrell and abysmally incapable of understanding his eagerness to solve the riddle of life. Her infatuation is as futile as her attempts to delude those dearest to her as to the ultimate aims of her duplicities. That, in acute condensation, is the gist of the story.

It is embellished by as many counterplays of personality and passion as there are characters in the drama, and they in a manner of speaking, are legion.

Elliott Templeton, the expatriate Chicagoan living in Paris and on the Riviera, is the epitome of the world's conception of elegance, egotism and amiable self-arrogation; poor little Sophie symbolizes feminine frailty under numbing emotional stresses, and Gray Maturin is made the embodiment of the money-is-all philosophy that offers sharpest contrast to Larry Darrell's more introspective quandaries.

With the action shifting restlessly, but by no means inexplicably, from Chicago's smart country clubs to Paris, to the Riviera, to India, these wide latitudes of dramatic development manage to arrange themselves into a moving recital of human experience.

Author Takes A Bow

Since he wrote his book in the first person singular, as one who merely recorded the lives of a group of personal friends, Somerset Maugham is, perforce, made a conspicuous figure in the film play. He is more sympathetic reporter than acidulous critic of those with whose lives his happened to brush edges. It works out well in the picture.

If this all seems a little too detached and inconclusive, it should be set down at once that "The Razor's Edge," in addition to being a resume of man's eternal quest, is a melodramatic examination of love, human conflict, demoralization, murder, intrigue, charm and repugnance such as the screen hasn't encompassed in many a day, moon or year.

Under the direction of Edumud Goulding, the thing came off remarkably well for the cameras. Producer Darryl F. Zanuck was a bit punctilious in his casting and all of the Twentieth Century-Fox resources were obviously thrown into one of the conspicuously imposing productions of its year.

As Larry Darrell, Tyrone Power is about as complete a fulfillment of Maugham's pivotal character as could reasonably be expected. The monumental task of making a complete spiritual revelation seem real is as well accomplished as lies within the power of any actor or the cinema. Photographing the imponderables of human thought and spiritual guidance is still something a little beyond the powers of the camera, but "The Razor's Edge" comes as close to an approximation of the feat as any picture before it. Power is right for the part, and vice versa.

Gene Tierney, the desperate Isabel, also is congenially cast, revealing here a far greater capacity for imbuing her character with something of conviction that ever before.

Anne Baxter Outstanding

If anyone might be credited with "stealing the show"—as emphatically no one can be—the honor in all probability would bestow itself upon Anne Baxter in the role of the tortured Sophie. This young actress achieves something of a tour de force in her present assignment.

So also does Clifton Webb in the immensely effective part of Templeton. Mr. Webb's portrayal is surely limned and enormously effective. He is absolutely right in every modulation of a provocative character.

To Herbert Marshall falls the apparently agreeable task of playing Maugham and he does it to the queen's—or king's—taste. Cogent, softly amusing and always perceptive, Marshall's Maugham comes companionably close to the real thing.

Two enormously eloquent "bit" parts are superbly played by Elsa Lanchester and Fritz Kortner, as a secretary and coal miner, respectively, whose brief scenes cannot be omitted from the summary of the film's most illuminating highlights.

Altogether, I should say, "The Razor's Edge" is a picture you ought to see—unless you wish to be omitted from most of the current and future conversations.

Marylander Sentenced In Nonsupport Case

Frederick, Md., Jan. 8 (Spl.).—After his wife testified that she had to break up some furniture at their home here for fuel, Robert Wallace, local painter, was sentenced to six months in the House of Correction on a nonsupport charge by Associate Judge Patrick M. Schnauffer in Circuit Court. Mrs. Wallace testified that her husband had contributed but $5.50 to the support of his family in the last several months. He declined to testify.

LEONARD LYONS

Loose-Leaf Notebook

New York, Jan 8.—Admiral Halsey is Harold Stassen's No 1 booster for the Presidency. "The next President," Halsey added, Saturday night, "should be one who is a veteran. Not necessarily—but he should be." Halsey also aid that the recent operation to which he submitted took 15 years off his life. "I expected to live to 150," he sighed. "Now I think it'll be only 135" . . . Elliott Roosevelt is making no speeches until he finishes his writing chores. Then he wants to return to Russia for a longer stay, in the hope of learning more about the Soviet Union.

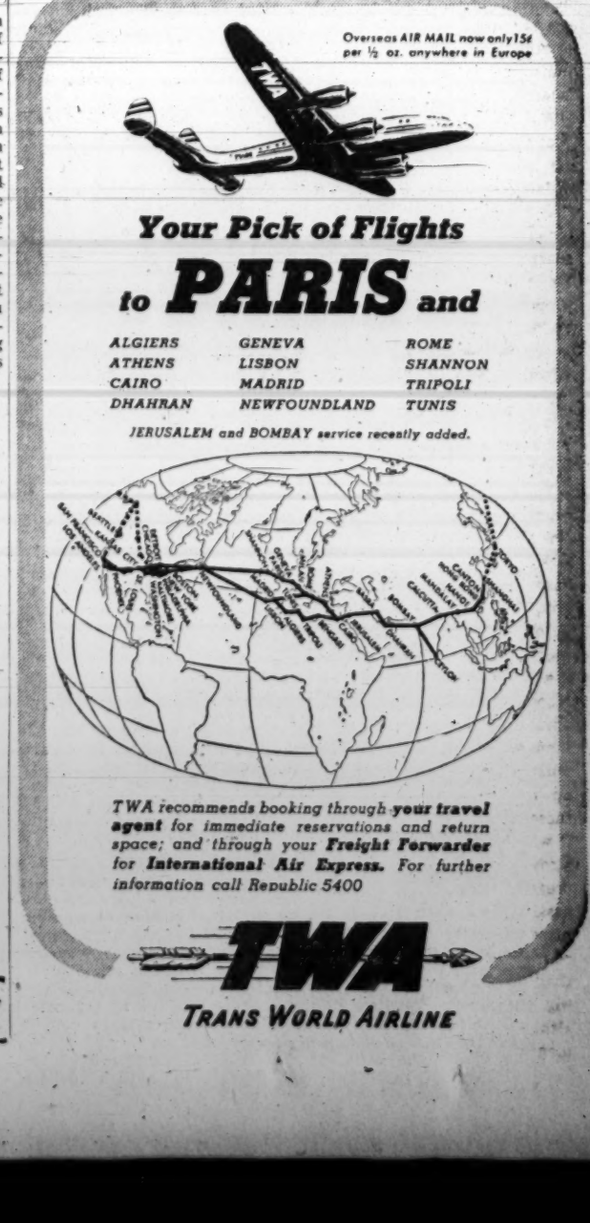
Admiral Halsey

Laszlo, inventer of the pen which revolutionized the fountain pen industry, has acquired an interest in the new theatrical magazine to be published by Alexander Ince, whose last venture was Stage . . . Sinclair Lewis has left for Hollywood to write an original screen play for Leo McCarey . . . Edmund Goulding, the director whose last picture was "The Razor's Edge," has turned composer. On Saturday Gladys Swarthout recorded for Victor, Goulding's "The Lovely Songs My Heart Is Singing." And Schirmer, the music publishing house, will release an album of Goulding's melodies, "The Young Lady Waltzes."

Oscar Levant will be at the White House January 14, at the invitation of President Truman, to give a piano concert for the guests at the President's dinner to the Supreme Court . . . Anthony Eden and Sam Goldwyn, who arrived last week on the Queen Elizabeth, briefed each other on the questions they thought the ship-news reporters would ask them . . . Fiorello LaGuardia's radio earnings last year amounted to $135,000 . . . LaGuardia describes himself, in his new programs, as "Unofficial Spokesman for Unorganized Americans." He will cover Albany as well as Washington, personally, and also appear before legislative committees. His first appearance will be in opposition to Representative Knutson's proposed 20 per cent cut in taxes.

Many radio stars will appear on each other's programs, Thursday for the purpose of testing the accuracy of Hooper ratings and similar audience-reaction polls . . . James Mason, Britain's foremost screen star, has relinquished his British domicile and now is a resident alien here. In this way there will be no duplication of taxes. The taxes on his income here will be payable only to the American Government . . . The atom bomb scientists associated with the old Manhattan Project are concerned about the report that the Budget Bureau is reducing appropriations for military research, and are considering a proposal to appeal to Congress for more money.

Carl Sherman, the former attorney general of New York State, has withdrawn from the field of candidates for the vacancy on the Federal Court bench in this district . . . Charles Jackson, author of "The Lost Weekend" and "The Fall of Valor," who in a guest column here last summer attacked his neighbors at Orford, N. H., for being bigoted, can't leave there now. Jackson went up for the Christmas holidays and is sleet-and snowed in.



Text of Gov. Lane's Address

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 8 (AP).—Following is the text of the inaugural address of Gov. William Preston Lane, jr.:

Chief Judge Marbury and other members of the judiciary; the president and members of the Senate; the speaker and members of the House of Delegates of the Gneral Assembly of Maryland; distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

We are now entering upon a new administration of the government of the State of Maryland. On November 5, 1946, the voters of the State, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution for quadrennial elections, elected a Governor, a comptroller and an attorney general to succeed those then in office, and elected various State and county officials, including the members of the General Assembly.

Many already have taken the oath of office and are discharging the duties of their offices. My predecessor as Governor is now a Senator of the United States, and of the other two members of the State-wide ticket elected in November, the attorney general is in office and the comptroller will take office in less than two weeks.

Troublous Times for State

We take office during a troubled period in the State's history. The message on the state of the Union, given to the Congress on Monday of this week by the President of the United States, contains a detailed statement of the problems faced by the national Government, and of the plans made by the national Administration to solve those problems for the benefit of the people of our country. As time goes on the inhabitants of our great land are being knit closer and closer together. Journeys from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, once so long and so difficult, can be made in a few hours.

The prosperity or poverty of local enterprises, no matter how small or diversified, follows so closely the success or failure of the policies controlling the national economy that the ability of State governments to function adequately depends in large measure upon the results achieved by the national Govrnmnet.

Cites Growth of Federalism

The recent war demonstrated how extensively each individual may be subjected to national control and regulation, but even when there is no national emergency, the State and its citizens have their fates, their happiness and their fortunes linked—and linked tightly—to the destiny of the national Government.

I restate these truths only so that we can recall, at this moment, that the powers of the sovereign States were forever diminished by those powers which were withdrawn from the States and delegated to the Federal Government; and that, with the great growth of population, with the improvement in communications and transportation, with the realization, through invention and development of the sciences, of innumerable facilities unknown to our forefathers, individuals, local and State governments have become more closely related, and dependent upon one another and upon the national Government, for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness than ever before in our history.

Sovereignty Often Obscure

In these days it is not always easy to locate the line of demarcation between the national sovereignty and the State sovereignty. In some fields the line is clear and unmistakable, and in others it is indefinite and vague. In still other fields what were formerly believed to be areas of State jurisdiction have been taken over by the Federal Government. Sometimes the change has been deliberately made by constitutional amendment, but more frequently by interpretation of the Constitution.

A distinguished member of the Supreme Court is reported to have said, "the Constitution is what we say it is." That statement is only partly accurate, or rather is accurate for a limited or temporary period of time. In the last analysis, the Constitution, whether Federal or State, is what the people say it is.

Even the Supreme Court has been known to reverse itself, and the people, speaking through the appointive power, or through their Representatives in convention or in Congress, will always in the future, as in the past, say what the Constitution is.

Federal Invasions Cited

I discuss this subject because, in taking oath of office, I have promised to obey and support the Constitution, and I am responsible for the faithful performance of that pledge to all of the people of the State whose chief executive officer I have become.

Moreover, in discharging that responsibility I am aware of the fact that this State, as the others, will continue to exercise sovereign powers without interference and without objection so long as it continues to prove that it is competent so to do. Invasions by Federal authority have been made in many instances under the theory that the States were unable to function adequately, and that the best interests of the people required joint or uniform actions and practices and standards.

I agree that we must fit our ideas to the needs of the times, and that changes and improvements in our means and methods of living require changes in our laws and their administration. But the great principles of Jeffersonian democracy in which I believe are imbedded deep in our constitution, Federal and State.

Jorson's Ideas Endure

Those principles are unchangeable. If we follow them faithfully and courageously, they will guide us in the right direction.

They will preserve our State, our National Government and our Nation against the assaults and conspiracies of those who seek to undermine, to weaken and destroy our institutions of free Government and to introduce on our soil the ideologies of alien peoples.

We meet the challenge to our form of Government by a determination to prove that under our constitution and laws we shall best realize the blessings of a divine providence; that our indestructible union of indestructible States is best designed to guide and safeguard the people.

We love our State, its institutions and its people. Twice within a period of 25 years, beginning with the first World War, the State's sons and daughters answered the call of duty to offer their lives in defense of our Nation.

Lauds State's War Record

We glory in their record of patriotism and of sacrifice, and in the knowledge that our State met every demand and every test with ability, honor and loyalty unsurpassed by any other State of the Union.

We have proved that we know how to live and to die as honest, liberty-loving Americans in accordance with the finest and best traditions of our State and Nation.

Maryland was one of the original 13 States. It helped to write the glorious pages of the story of the battle for freedom, and it has never faltered or wavered in the never-ending struggle to preserve the liberties it did so much to establish.

To this State House, in the old Senate chamber, George Washington, the father of our country, came to meet the continental Congress, and to tender his resignation as commander in chief of the Army.

Throughout the years, as we have grown into a great Nation, the richest and most powerful on earth, we have tried to be worthy of the heritage which has come down to us from the great leaders who founded the republic.

And Now—the Future

That is our background; those are our ideals. What of the future?

Our sons and daughters are home from the most devastating and frightful war in history.

Our National economy is still in the process of reconversion.

The dislocations, mental and physical, human and material, due to the war have not been remedied. Some gaps will never be filled, and some changes will become permanent.

Many needs, created by war conditions, will not be filled for a long time. The transition from war to peace takes more than time. The reequipment of plants and factories before production can begin to catch up on the back-log left by the war requires the cooperation of labor and capital, and a wholehearted effort to meet the necessities of the situation.

The State needs additional housing facilities, it needs new and more school and hospital buildings, it needs new and better roads, and it needs many, many other things the production of which was dropped by the war.

Will Keep Party Pledges

I shall not repeat in detail the pledges made by the Democratic Party in the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention on July 23, 1946.

The General Assembly is familiar with those pledges. They shall be kept, all of them, in spirit as well as letter.

It is fortunate that there are so few points of substantial disagreement between the views of the Democratic Party and the Republican Party in this State, and I shall seek and expect to have the support of the Republican members of the State Senate and House of Delegates for those measures which all of us are agreed are advisable and necessary in the interests of good government.

We must discharge, so far as in our power lies, our obligation to our war veterans. They merit our prompt consideration of every benefit we can properly grant as evidence of our appreciation of and gratitude for their unselfish services.

Our educational system needs greater financial support in order to enable it to reach the high standards all of us desire. There is no good reason why Maryland's educational system should not be equal in quality to any other in the Nation, and that is the goal we are determined to reach.

University of Maryland

The University of Maryland should be integrated with the State's educational system, so that our facilities will be rounded out, coordinated and complete at every level.

We have promised additional hospital facilities for the needy, and expanded efforts in the field of mental hygiene.

We have pledged ourselves to continue and improve our welfare programs.

This great State, which includes territory from the mountains to the sea, includes a large part of Chesapeake Bay, with its almost limitless resources of seafoods—resources which can be limitless if we follow proper conservation policies—but which can be destroyed if we are negligent and wasteful.

We are pledged to expand the policy of encouraging the scientific development of our agricultural resources, and in other respects to guard, preserve and develop the State's natural advantages and assets. Concrete measures to achieve these results will be submitted to the General Assembly in the message on the budget which will be submitted in due course as provided under the constitution.

Must Find New Income

The period of State surpluses, which were accumulated during the war period is coming to an end. Anticipated surpluses for the next biennium will be absorbed in the next budget, and the problem we face is where to reduce budget requests and where to get additional income needed to submit a balanced budget.

The budget requests total approximately 18 million dollars more annually than under the existing budget.

In addition, we are to consider legislation to carry out the recommendations made in the report of the commission on the distribution of State revenues.

This commission was headed by Judge Joseph Sherbow of the supreme bench of Baltimore City. It proposed a distribution to Baltimore City, to the counties and incorporated towns of some 12 to 13 million dollars annually of State revenues.

The commission, however, has not yet suggested how the State can do this and continue to function at anywhere near existing or proposed standards. It will be the task of the Governor and the General Assembly, if the proposed distribution is to be made, to determine how and where it is to obtain the funds to distribute.

It is easy to make suggestions to give funds away, but it is much more difficult to accumulate the funds to distribute. The hard task will be ours.

There is another phase of the proposed distribution we must consider. If the State is to grant a substantial part of its revenues to localities, the State ought to be assured that its funds will not be used by the localities on unnecessary or wasteful projects, but will be employed to provide services just as essential as those for which the State is responsible.

We must not starve or hamper essential State agencies in order to provide localities with revenues which may or may not be efficiently used.

County Disbursements Set

The situation in the counties does not present any serious problem in this connection, because the State requires the counties to meet certain standards with respect to the operation of the educational system, and the counties are obligated to meet certain health requirements, and are otherwise obligated to provide public services.

But the incorporated towns are in a somewhat different category. It is true that many of the amounts, based as they are on population, suggested for distribution are small, but the total is substantial, and it may be wise for us to balance their needs, and their ability to make expenditures economically and efficiently, against the needs of the county in which they are located; and that study should be made before we embark on a policy difficult to change or reconsider.

We propose to construct a bridge across Chesapeake Bay. I have already set the machinery in motion to produce the complete information and the legislation necessary for that project.

The State has waited a long time for this much-needed addition to our system of roads and bridges, and now we shall go forward with it.

There are other bridges or tunnels to be built or considered, notably the crossing of the Patapsco in Baltimore harbor, and probably a bridge across the Patuxent River.

We have reached the time when we must consider the advisability of great, wide, high-speed highways, such as the Pennsylvania Turnpike and the fine parkways over which the traffic flows between the States of New York and Connecticut.

The only practical way to finance such highways, as other States have found out, is by building toll roads, just as we have built toll bridges across the Susquehanna and the Potomac, and as we propose to do across Chesapeake Bay.

I shall report more in detail to the general assembly on this subject at a later date.

More Home Rule for Baltimore

We are pledged to provide more equitable representation in the General Assembly for the people of Baltimore City and the counties; we are pledged to give Baltimore City a greater measure of home rule, particularly with respect to its police department, and we are pledged to limit the continuous service of any Governor to two consecutive elected terms.

These and other measures are being written into legislation for introduction into the General Assembly.

I am deeply grateful for the opportunity given me by the people of Maryland. It is my earnest desire to give our State the very best administration of which I am capable.

I have no reservations or any commitments of any description which stand in the way.

I believe that the members of the General Assembly are actuated by the same motives, and that they will, irrespective of party affiliation, join with me in working out solutions of the problems entrusted to us. Working togther for the people we represent, with a kind and just Providence watching over us, we cannot fail. I am now ready to enter upon the duties of my office.

Occupants in N. Y., Md. Home Is Looted

Baltimore, Jan. 8 (AP).—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Katz reported to police today that $5,575 in jewelry, clothing, and household articles was stolen from their home while they were on a New York visit. Police said a glass panel in a door of the sun porch had been removed.

Sheriff's Retort To Jail Report

Hinton, W. Va., Jan. 8 (AP).—For those who twitted him about a Federal inspector's critical report on conditions at the Summers County Jail, Sheriff Earl L. Hellems had this retort:

"If you don't like our Summers County Jail, you can stay out of it.

"I have never thought that we should be running a pleasure resort for law-breakers here. Some of the prisoners brought in here are so dirty themselves that clean sheets for them are sometimes completely out of the question."

Hagerstown Chamber Cool to Sherbow Report

Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 8 (AP).—The board of directors of the Hagerstown Chamber of Commerce has disapproved of the Sherbow tax commission report as a whole and appointed a committee to study some of the individual recommendations in their relation to the city.

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. . . ALL AT NO EXTRA COST TO YOU.

'Liberty' of Press and Films Attacked in Speech by Pope

Vatican City, Jan. 8 (AP).—Pope Pius XII struck at "unconditional liberty" of the press and films today in his second reply in recent weeks to virulent attacks on the church by Italian anti-clerical weeklies.

He told members of the Roman nobility gathered that to permit publications and movies "to undermine the religious and moral foundations of the life of the people" would be "to legalize license."

Declaring that uncertainty still was the dominating characteristic of the postwar world, both in international relations and in the affairs of several nations, the Pontiff asserted it was the duty of the aristocrats actively to participate in public affairs to seek the good not of a certain class but of the "entire community."

Among the 53 men clad in tailcoats and women in black formal dress were several members of his own family.

Charging that unconditional liberty of press and movies would "unhinge the defense of public morality," the Pope declared man's common welfare is "always bound to the absolute scale of values established by God."

It man enjoys personal liberty, he went on, it is "precisely in order to render this tie effective in a manner worthy of human nature. The guardianship of this liberty is the end of all juridical arrangement worthy of the name. But from that it follows also that there cannot be liberty and the right of violating that absolute order of values."

Earlier, Prime Minister Alcide de Gasperi, himself an ardent Catholic, had sharply criticised such anti-church papers as Pollo and Don Basilio and promised that his government would act to end "obscenities and pornography."

A Rome court on December 23 sentenced Rinno Maccari, editor of Pollo, to two years imprisonment for villifying the State religion. He has appealed but in the meantime Pollo has suspended publication.

Like charges against Dr. Furio Scarpelli, editor of Don Basilio, will be heard Friday. Scarpelli and his staff, as well as readers and vendors of the paper, have been excommunicated by the church.

Inauguration Gives Lanes A Great Day

Post Reporter

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 8.—It was a great day here for the Lanes, their friends, political and social, and a smattering of constituents.

Gov. William Preston Lane, jr., took the oath of office to begin his own four-year term as State chieftain. He had already been sworn in last Friday to serve out the final five days of the then Governor and now United States Senator Herbert R. O'Conor.

Friday's rites were prefunctory, today's had all the trimmings of a State inauguration.

The 56-year-old Hagerstown attorney, publisher, businessman and politician repeated the oath of office again after Chief Judge Ogle Marbury of the Maryland Court of Appeals, in jammed Senate chambers here and signed the State test book. The two acts officially made him Governor.

Rituals before and after, however, made the affair an inauguration. Bad weather, which had plagued this area since late December, began clearning last night and today was fair, with chill breezes but a warming sun. Tens of thousands of voters could have heard the proceedings from the sloping Statehouse lawn in relative comfort. The estimated several thousand who did turn out, however, preferred to jam themselves into the unaccommodating corridors, galleries and legislative chambers.

Profuse Decorations

Inside and out, the Statehouse was decorated with pennants, flags and bunting in the National colors of red, white and blue and Maryland's own of black and gold. The front of the Executive Mansion was also bedecked but elsewhere throughout this city it was just another business day.

Hundreds of out-of-town automobiles and the presence of some 300 police and State militia were the only other external signs that an inauguration was in progress. Inside uniformed police were hard pressed to keep open a center aisle for the Governor's march.

French Policy On Rhineland, Ruhr Veering

By Leon Pearson

Paris, Jan. 8 (INS).—Officials said tonight that France is considering a sensational revision of its demand for a detached German Ruhr and Rhineland.

Such a detachment of the vital German industrial areas has been a cornerstone of French foreign policy and until now has been urged by France in the face of strong opposition from the United States, Russia and Britain.

Although no official announcement is planned just yet, these officials acknowledged that the opposition of the Big Three to detachment of the Ruhr and Rhineland, including the Saar, has necessitated a revision in French proposals.

Preparing for the Big Four Moscow conference on Germany and Austria March 10, the French Government now is discussing informally a new plan for "international economic control" of the Ruhr and Rhineland—without outright detachment. The Saar apparently was not included.

Steve Canyon, New Adventure Strip Hero By Author of Terry, to Start in Post Monday

ONE OF THE BEST THINGS ABOUT FLYING AROUND THE WORLD IS HOW MUCH YOU APPRECIATE THE 'HOME OFFICE' WHEN YOU GET BACK TO WASHINGTON!
FEETA FEETA
FOR THE READERS OF THE WASHINGTON POST from STEVE CANYON and
MILTON CANIFF
Copyright 1947 Field Enterprises, Inc.

Steve Canyon, rugged star of Milton Caniff's new adventure strip, introduces himself to Post readers through his creator. Steve goes into action in a fast-moving he-and-she story Monday. Two of the gals in his life are Feeta Feeta, his secretary, and Copper Calhoon, daughter of a Wall Street wolf

A Davy Crockett type hero "who has been around" and in love "maybe a dozen times" will make his first appearance on The Post comic page Monday.

His name is Steve Canyon. He's a former captain in the Air Transport Command, and his creator is Milton Caniff, the artist who until December 29 drew "Terry and the Pirates."

Canyon, a rangey individualist with a streak of black in his blond hair, runs his own business, an air taxi service with a name that means what it says—"Horizons Unlimited." His business will take him all over the world and in each port of call there's a girl and that's Canyon's business, too.

Caniff makes it clear that this is no "kid strip." It's straight adventure, or, as Caniff describes it, "essentially a picaresque novel."

The women in Canyon's life are spectacular and "not exactly good girls." They are the successors to Miss Lace, the fancy heroine of "Male Call," Caniff's wartime strip for service papers, and the notorious Dragon Lady of "Terry and the Pirates."

There's Copper Calhoon, who's hard to handle and has plenty of money. In Canyon's home port there is his secretary. She's a Samoan but strictly from Manhattan and her name is Feeta Feeta. A slick chick, she knows all the answers.

The son of a printer and a native of Hillsboro, Ohio, Caniff began his "Terry" strip in 1934 for the New York Daily News. The late Joseph Medill Patterson assigned Caniff, then an artist for the Associated Press, to do an adventure strip on the Orient. "Terry and the Pirates" and the formula for intrigue that Caniff left for his successor was the result.

COPPER CALHOON

Wunder

Caniff

To continue the "Terry" strip, which also appears daily and Sunday on The Post comic pages, the Chicago Tribune has assigned another former Associated Press artist. He is George Wunder who, during the war, while serving with Army Air Forces Intelligence, became familiar with the general locale of Terry's adventures. While preparing maps and charts he flew over the strategic areas of the East.

Although the continuity of the strip has not been broken, Wunder has introduced new characters—among them a Miss Ermine Toy, who has the Caniff dimensions. He promises another — Lhassa, "a gorgeous giant of a woman, a fascinating female colossus of far-off Tibet."

Like Caniff, Wunder is a southpaw and draws his strips from right to left.

Wallace Hits Churchill on 'Teutonic' Bias

New York, Jan. 8 (INS).—Henry A. Wallace charged today that Winston Churchill is more interested in rebuilding Germany than maintaining cooperation with Russia, "with whom victory was forged."

Wallace attacked the British wartime prime minister in a lead editorial in the New Republic, of which he is editor.

Wallace said Churchill is an "incurable believer" in Anglo-Saxon destiny and the "innate superiority of the Anglo-Saxon or teutonic strain." He added:

"I argued with him once against a permanent Anglo-American bloc, based on blood and directed against the other peoples of the world, as he sought to persuade a skeptical Roosevelt.

"I am opposed to all such alliances, but I pointed out that if we were to have one, there is more justification for an alliance with Latin-America than with England.

"He turned to me fiercely and said: 'I am a painter and I know if you mix the colors all you get is a dirty brown.'"

Va. Pastor Resigns

New Market, Va., Jan. 8.—The Rev. B. D. Castor of Mt. Jackson, Lutheran pastor there for the past two years, has announced his resignation January 30. Mr. Castor has accepted a call to Trinity Lutheran Church, Concord, N. C.

Couple Arrested For Baby Neglect

Martinsburg, W. Va., Jan. 8 (Spl.).—Mr. and Mrs. Granville Keplinger of Baltimore, formerly of this city, were arrested here today during a visit on a charge of neglecting their infant daughter. They went to jail in default of bond to await a hearing.

The child, aged about 10 months, was left with a couple here prior to the Keplingers' departure for Baltimore, the complaint alleges. Since then the couple has separated, neither wanted to be responsible for the infant, and the result was that the State Department of Public Assistance had to assume its care.

State to Import 14,000 Rabbits

Baltimore, Jan. 8 (AP).—Maryland's rabbit population will be boosted by 14,000 imported from Missouri, the State Game and Inland Fish Commission said today.

Distribution of the rabbits has already begun on the Eastern Shore and will be completed within two weeks, the agency said. It explained that it annually distributes a similar number of rabbits in the State.

However, cost of rabbits, like anything else, has risen—the commission now pays $1.37½ cents per animal (delivery and express charges included).

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 1946

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$109,056,475.65
U. S. Government Securities	247,127,863.48
State and Municipal Securities	14,594,562.78
Other Bonds and Securities	2,357,817.66
Loans and Discounts	94,457,673.65
Accrued Income Receivable	1,331,665.27
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	624,000.00
Bank Premises, Head Office and Branches	4,153,373.30
Other Real Estate Owned	1.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	9,451,048.64
Other Assets	396,597.38
TOTAL	$483,551,078.81

LIABILITIES

Demand Deposits	$263,242,704.38
Time Deposits	139,416,995.50
U. S. Government Deposits	10,290,189.27
Other Public Deposits	29,727,063.55
Total Deposits	442,676,952.70
Dividends Payable on Common Stock	562,500.00
Income Collected in Advance	370,731.53
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	10,386,249.91
Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expense	1,680,785.24
Reserve for Future Loan Losses	1,000,000.00
Common Capital Stock	15,000,000.00
Surplus	5,800,000.00
Undivided Profits	4,585,060.62
Reserves	1,488,798.81
TOTAL	$483,551,078.81

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Filchock, Hapes Suspended; Hearing Called; Colonials Hand Middies First Defeat, 43-38

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

MR. FRED BRADLEY, the Congressman from Michigan, has aimed a one-two punch at boxing in Washington. First he introduces a bill to prohibit mixed bouts, and then he brings one up from the floor . . . a bill to abolish the whole business of professional boxing in the District of Columbia.

POVICH

The Congressman's announcement that he is out for the kill hasn't thrown any fright into the boxing industry here, however. The fight business, as represented by Mr. Evil Eye Finkle, delegate-at-large, isn't even bothering to roll with the punch. Evil Eye keynoted the reaction to the Congressman's blast by inquiring casually: "Who did he ever lick?".

Mr. Bradley was out of the city yesterday, so I was unable to ascertain the reasons for his zestful attack on the boxing business here, but they must be peculiar to him. No other Congressman has suggested that what the District of Columbia needs is no prize fights.

Apparently, however, what is good enough for Mr. Bradley's constituents in the great State of Michigan is too good for the "peepul" of Washington. Boxing bouts were legalized in Michigan long before the District law was enacted, and from the outset no color line was drawn in his State.

AT A TIME WHEN THE NATION, and particularly the Nation's Capital, is launched on an enlightened program to discourage discrimination against races, the Congressman from Michigan checks in with his color-line legislation. It's the first hint that Michigan may be bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.

A Michigan citizen named Joe Louis was permitted to box with members of the Caucasian race despite the fact he is colored, and the assumption was that Michigan is proud of him, at least the rest of the Nation is.

Mr. Bradley's efforts to draw the color line in boxing in Washington are gratuitous, to say the least. No complaints have been heard otherwise since mixed bouts were first approved nine years ago. Hundreds of them have been staged in Washington rings without so much as an untoward incident.

Happily, Congressman Bradley represents only 1/531st of congressional authority and is a lone, thin voice . . . mighty thin, I'd say.

UP IN NEW YORK, the National Collegiate Athletic Association is appealing to the FBI to help it curb gambling on college sports, and advocating a "Clean Sports Foundation" to combat the inroads of fixers and other unscrupulous betting gentry. They could command more cooperation, however, if they set their own house in order.

I don't mean that the college people are parties to any gambling, but they could set a better example than they have in the past. Some of their devices, particularly their devious methods of proselyting football talent, smack of high pressure and almost the double cross. The lengths to which football scouts go to corral promising scholastic stars hardly comes under the heading of good clean sport.

Until the colleges get honest and act to outlaw the schools that deal under-the-table for football talent, they don't have much claim to the cooperation from the FBI. They've been discussing it for more than a decade, but there's hardly a college that has subscribed to the lofty procedures they have outlined from time to time.

MAYBE OUT OF THE present discussions will come the courage to put into effect the high-sounding plans to turn honest. Thus far they haven't had the inclination or the guts to crack down on the schools that make a business of corraling the better stars, probably because too many of them are guilty. But if they mean what they are saying this week, it could be simple.

I like to toss off these simple solutions to complex problems. Let the colleges vote into office a czar of college sports with an iron-clad contract for a period of years at a high salary, and give him full authority to act on any bit of evidence that a school is subsidizing an athlete. Let him make an example of the first transgressor and ban that school from the schedules of the other member colleges.

Maybe it wouldn't halt the gambling on college sports, but it would be high evidence of the college's own efforts to clean up a festering condition. Certainly it would enlist more sympathy for the colleges' appeals to anti-gambling agencies, instead of current conditions which find them in the business of high-pressure football on one hand and on the other hand bleating that it encourages too much gambling.

Babe Ruth Reported 'Fair'; Complains of Neck Pains

New York, Jan. 8 (AP).—Babe Ruth's condition was reported as "fair" late today at French Hospital where the home run king underwent a serious neck operation Monday.

The Bambino spent a "pretty comfortable night," hospital officials reported but said that Ruth complained of pain in the left side of his face and neck.

His temperature was about normal.

Only two visitors, his wife and an unidentified "close friend," have been permitted to see Ruth who earned baseball glory as a member of the New York Yankees in the golden twenties.

The Kids Still Call Him King

New York, Jan. 8 (U.P.).—He hasn't hit a home run in Yankee Stadium in 13 years but the King of Swat is still king.

Letters, telegrams and gifts were reaching avalanche proportions today at French Hospital where Babe Ruth is ill with a neck condition for which he underwent a serious operation Tuesday.

Already the total of letters and telegrams had passed 2000 and they still were pouring in. And a new generation of kids has replaced the one that thrilled to the feats of one of the diamond's greatest heroes, but many of the letters were kids nevertheless.

(In following, spelling and punctuation is correct):

Francis Haggerty, who is in the fourth grade in Danvers, Mass., wrote his hero: "I hope you are better today I like baseball so I am wishing you good luck don't get impaisant at being in bed. Best wishes for a quick get better so you can get out of bed. Love, Frank Haggerty. P.S. My names Francis but I never use it I like Frank better."

Ronnie Roth of Manhasset, N. Y., wrote the Babe that when she came to New York she'd like to drop in and encourage him with the presence of a little girl who admires him very much. And one letter was signed by an entire troop of Boy Scouts.

Filchock Will Play In Game Here—If

Frank Akins, whose All Stars will play the Washington Bears professional basketball team Sunday afternoon at Turner's Arena, announced that unless "unavoidable circumstances" brought on by developments in the New York bribe case make it impossible, Frankie Filchock, the New York Giants' football ace, definitely will be a starter in the lineup.

Akins has assembled a flock of pro gridders to oppose the Bears, including Mike Micks, of the Boston Yanks; Jim Castiglia, of the Philadelphia Eagles; Reid Lennon, formerly of the Redskins.

Back in 1941 Akins was a member of the Washington State team that lost to Wisconsin in the N. C. A. A. finals, 39-34 in Kansas City.

Sullivan Award To Army's Tucker

New York, Jan. 8 (U.P.).—Arnold Tucker of Miami, Fla., star passing quarterback and brilliant field general of Army's undefeated football team, was awarded the 1946 James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy today.

The trophy is awarded annually to the amateur athlete who, "by performance, example and good influence, does the most to advance the cause of good sportsmanship."

Tucker, 22, a first-classman, received 597 points in the national AAU's annual ballot and so edged Bill Smith, outstanding swimmer from Honolulu, and Johnny Lujack, All-America quarterback of Notre Dame, in the closets contest in the 17-year history of the trophy. Smith received 566 points and Lujack 546.

Bogley Paces Landon Win

Gil Bogley, National Boys Tennis champion, racked up 8 points to help net his Landon team a 21-7 triumph over the Alumni yesterday at Landon.

Tom Manfuso broke a 17-17 tie in the last minute with a field goal followed by another goal by John Howar to seal the victory.

Landon	G	FT	PF	P	Alumni	G	FT	PF	P
Howard,f	1	0	1	2	Walker,f	2	0	4	4
Manfuso,f	3	0	1	6	Brawner,f	1	1	1	3
Amussen,f	1	3	2	5	Devereux,f	2	2	2	6
Boyle,c	4	0	1	8	Fager,c	1	0	0	2
Harris,g	0	0	3	0	Kriner,g	1	0	1	2
Sinsabaker,g	0	0	0	0	Barker,g	0	0	0	0
Dudley,g	0	0	0	0	Prindle,g	0	0	0	0
Totals	9	3	8	21	Totals	7	3	8	17

Score at half, 13-11, Landon. Referee—Culligan.

Small Gets 17 Points To Pace G.W.

By Bill Burnett
Post Reporter

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 8.—George Washington University's basketeers came of age here today, ending Navy's undefeated record with a 43-38 victory before a crowd of 2000.

After six earlier triumphs in seven games, most of them over mediocre teams, the Colonials showed they were ready for fast company when they came from 7 points behind in the first half and won with a dazzling exhibition of ball-freezing in the last four minutes.

To Lenny Small, reserve forward from Brooklyn, went most of the crowd's plaudits as well as credit for the G. W. rally that brought the Buff out of their first-period holde and gave them a 27-20 margin at half-time.

Small Warms Up

Small got a little warm, to put it mildly, as the opening stanza wore out. After Jim Rausch and Bill Cantwell cut the Middies' 7-point lead to 16-13 with about four minutes left, Small worked in just four shots in succession.

Each one of them cut the cords without touching the rim. And just for good measure he added another basket at the end of the period, plus 7 points in the final half to lead everybody in scoring with 17 points.

Small's under-the-basket play was exceptional, too, and just short of the fine work of Captain Rausch. As usual it was Cantwell who started G. W. scoring, his hot hand at the start accounting for 13 points and a tie with Navy's Ken Shugart for second honors.

Colonials Slow Up

With five miutes of the game remaining a run-away with G. W. leading, 43-33, and apparently putting on the same sort of drive which routed the Kings Point Merchant Marines on Tuesday night.

But then the ball started rolling around the rim for the Colonials. For the last five minutes G. W. couldn't buy a point and their only charity tosses—by Ed Gustafson, Small and Maynard Haithcock—put on the same rimming act.

Navy, meanwhile, fought valiantly to take the ball away and it was successful to the extent of five points. The rough windup cost the Colonials the services of Cantwell but it couldn't stave off the midshipmen's first loss in three games.

Geo. Wash.	G	FT	PF	P	Navy	G	FT	PF	P
Cantwell,f	6	1	5	13	Barrow,f	2	1	1	5
Kreisberg,f	1	0	0	2	Ellopolus,f	1	1	3	3
Gustafson,f	0	0	1	0	Robbins,f	2	0	3	4
McNary,c	0	1	2	1	Searle,f	1	0	0	2
Haithcock,c	0	1	4	1	Waldrop,c	1	3	4	5
Rausch,g	3	1	2	7	Dick,g	0	6	1	6
Small,g	8	1	1	17	Shugart,g	6	1	3	13
McNiff,g	0	2	4	2					
Totals	18	7	19	43	Totals	13	12	15	38

Score at half—George Washington, 27; Navy, 20. Free throws missed—Cantell, Gustafson, 3; McNary, 2; Haithcock, Small, McNiff, 2; Barrow, 3; Dick, 2; Shugart.

What's on Today:

BASKETBALL

Bullis at Central, 4 p. m.
St. John's at Eastern, 3:30 p. m.

Shelton Sees Return to N. Y.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan 8 (AP).—Ev Shelton, University of Wyoming basketball coach, center of controversy over a remark made during a game in Madison Square Garden 10 days ago, predicted today his cowboy hoopsters would again be playing in the East next year, probably in the Garden.

The coach, who in 1943 produced a national championship basketball team and whose boys copped the Big Seven Conference crown last year, declined to discuss the New York incident, saying that his report would be made to Dr. G. D. Humphrey, university president.

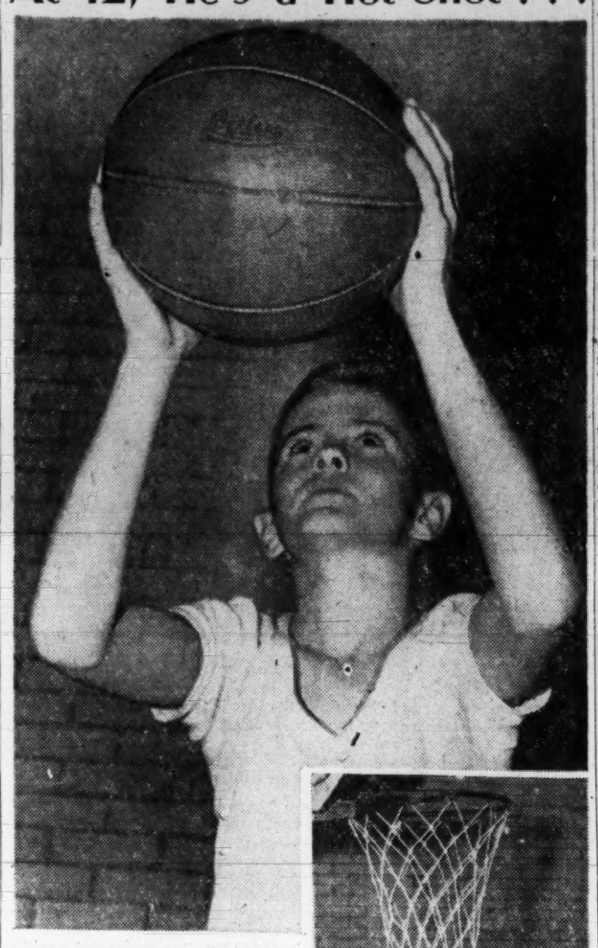
"I have refrained from discussing the matter with writers throughout the trip," Shelton said, "because I feel that any statements should come from Dr. Humphrey."

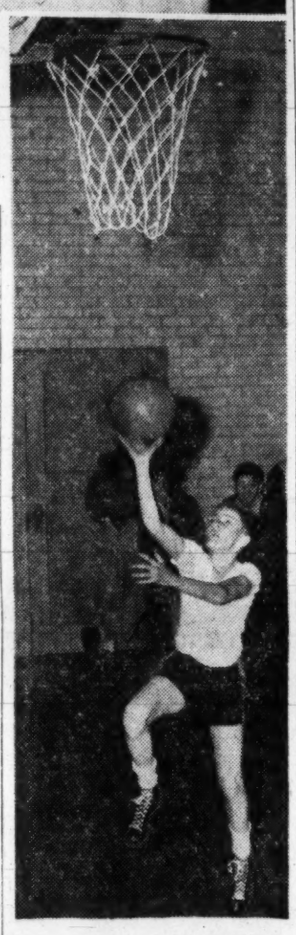
Shelton, Trainer Mike Ryan and the traveling squad of 12 players stopped here for a few minutes this morning enroute to Laramie after the five-game barnstorming junket East which ended with three defeats and two victories for the Punchers.

He added he was not concerned with the break in relations with the City College of New York, and added "we have had successful trips in the East before without playing C. C. N. Y."

The remark incident attributed to the Wyoming coach as purtedly occurred during a game with C. C. N. Y. in Madison Square Garden.

At 12, He's a Hot-Shot . . .





Post Staff Photo

BOBBY LAKE, only 12 years old and 5 feet high, already is a hot-shot on the basketball court. Playing with the Coolidge 90-pound team in the Recreation Department tournament, he scored 35 points in his first two games. Bobby is a 7-A pupil at Paul Junior High, shoots with either his left or right hand, and was taught by his older brother Bill, captain of the 1944 Coolidge High team. At the top, Bobby on his favorite shot. Lower, he goes in for a shot and the height of the basket doesn't bother him a bit

Coolidge Five Easily Beats Blair, 49-15

Calvin Coolidge's Colts turned their final warmup before tomorrow's opening of the interhigh series into a rout as they romped over Montgomery-Blair's Blazers, 49-15, yesterday at the Coolidge gymnasium.

After being held to a 12-8 lead in the first quarter, the Colts really put on the pressure. Bob Kleinknecht, 6 foot 3 inch holdover from last year's interhigh championship Coolidge outfit, and Billy Witzel, a reserve last season, were particularly outstanding on offense for the Colts as they chalked up 12 and 10 points respectively.

The keyed-up Coolidge defenses held the Blazers scoreless in the field goal column for a 27-minute period between the four minute mark in the first and the 7-minute mark in the fourth quarters.

Coolidge	G	FT	PF	P	Blair	G	FT	PF	P
Taylor,f	2	2	1	2	Renton,f	3	3	2	9
Rohr,f	1	0	0	2	Kirby,f	1	1	1	3
Sturges,f	1	0	0	2	Kyle,c	0	0	0	0
King,f	1	0	1	2	H'barth,c	0	0	1	0
Moulden,f	2	0	1	4	H'gesser,c	1	0	0	2
Boyle,f	1	0	2	4	Kedeffer,g	0	2	2	2
K'knecht,c	6	0	2	12	Simpson,g	0	0	0	0
Malkin,c	1	1	2	3	Abbott,g	0	0	0	0
Rooney,c	0	0	0	0	Brockdorf,g	0	0	2	0
Witzel,g	5	3	1	10	Goode,g	0	0	0	0
Burman,g	2	1	1	5	Hobbs,g	0	0	0	0
Hughes,g	0	0	0	0	Parsons,g	0	1	0	1
Mitchell,g	1	0	1	2	Schulze,g	0	0	2	0
Hegarty,g	0	0	0	0					
Weir,g	1	1	0	3	Totals	4	7	9	15
Totals	22	5	14	49					

Score at half, 22-10. Coolidge. Referee—White.

Woodward Wallops Fairfax, 44-18

Woodward High, spurred by Lefty Walsh's 12 points, soundly walloped Fairfax yesterday, 44-18 on the losers court. Half-time score, 13-9, Woodward.

Fairfax	G	FT	PF	P	Woodward	G	FT	PF	P
Blevins,f	2	0	0	4	Harlow,f	3	1	0	7
Ford,f	0	0	3	0	Barry,f	2	0	2	4
Safdi,f	0	2	2	2	Keane,f	0	0	0	0
Miller,f	0	1	4	1	Dolan,f	1	0	2	2
Fones,c	3	1	2	7	Walsh,c	5	2	3	12
Coldwell,c	1	1	0	3	Panturis,g	3	1	1	7
Ballard,g	0	0	3	0	Martin,g	1	3	0	5
Kotick,g	0	0	0	0	Honaher,g	0	0	3	0
C'michael,g	0	0	2	0	Sipple,g	3	1	2	7
Case,g	0	1	0	1					
Pannell,g	0	0	0	0	Totals	18	7	13	44
Totals	7	4	13	18					

Score at half, 13-9, Woodward.

Damascus Defeats Poolesville, 27-15

Paced by Bill Watkins' eight points, Damascus Hhigh defeated Poolesville, 27-15, yesterday at Poolesville.

The victory was the third against two losses for Damascus, and evened the Poolesville record at two wins against two setbacks. Floyd Conrad was high scorer for the losers with six points.

Poolesville	G	FT	PF	P	Damascus	G	FT	PF	P
Hurt,f	2	1	1	5	Beall,e,f	3	0	1	6
Conrad,f	3	0	1	6	Bellison,f	1	0	0	2
Willard,f	0	0	0	0	Watkins,c	4	0	0	8
Roberson,f	0	0	0	0	Barber,c	2	0	0	4
Belcher,f	0	0	0	0	Jewell,g	3	0	1	6
Kohlhoss,c	1	0	0	2	R.Beall,e,g	0	1	0	1
Poole,c	0	0	0	0	F.Beall,e,g	0	0	0	0
Allnutt,g	0	0	1	0					
Kotter,g	1	0	2	2	Totals	13	1	2	27
Totals	7	1	5	15					

Score at half, 14-8, Damascus. Referee—Zimmerman.

Only two players on the New York Knickerbockers of the Basketball Association of America are not native New Yorkers.

Ed Barrow Leaves Yankees; Club Severs Thread of Past

New York, Jan. 8 (AP).—Perhaps the stoutest thread of all binding the New York Yankees of today with the mighty Bronx Bombers of yesteryear, has been severed, it was revealed today as Ed Barrow disclosed his contract as chairman of the board of directros had been terminated effective December 31, 1946.

The parting was on amicable terms, the 79-year-old former prseident of the organization said.

Thus apparently ended a 51-year baseball career and a 26-year association with a club which he largely was responsible for building into the mighty baseball empire it is today. Barrow said his plans were indefinite.

He, more than anyone else, was responsible for the transition of Babe Ruth from a better than ordinary pitcher to the greatest of all sluggers. He brought the Bambino to the Yankees from the Red Sox shortly after he himself had been lured away from that club by Col. Til Huston and Ruppert to take over as general manager of Yankee baseball properties.

NCAA Adopts Five-Point 'Purity' Code

New York, Jan. 8 (AP).—To the accompaniment of occasional verbal fireworks, the National Collegiate Athletic Association today accepted a set of principles to govern the conduct of intercollegiate athletics, including a debated clause prohibiting off-campus recruiting of athletes. It deferred action on a surprise proposal to outlaw all "bowl" and postseason football games.

Concluding its annual convention, the N. C. A. A. accepted all six of the principles proposed by the conference of conferences, an offshoot of the main governing body, and took the first step toward making them effective by voting to appoint a committee on constitutional revision.

Constitutional Amendments

Before this set of general rules can become binding on the 252 colleges that compose the N.C.A.A., they must be written into the constitution, which cannot be done before the next annual meeting. Prof. Karl E. Leib, newly-elected president of the association, explained that in the meantime, the acceptance of these principles gives them the effect of a moral obligation upon the membership. In effect, the constitutional delay gives colleges which do not observe the code a year in which to "get cleaned up and get in line," Leib said.

Also referred to this new Constitutional Revision Committee was a resolution offered by Col. William Couper of Virginia Military Institute which would limit colleges to 10 varsity football games a season and prohibit participation in any postseason games.

Couper's anti-bowl proposal and the anti-recruiting provisions of the Conference of Conferences Code resulted in lengthy debates on the convention floor. The other five principles, including one which limited financial aid to athletes to "tuition for instruction and/or stated incidental institutional fees," were adopted by unanimous votes.

Opinion Differences Considered

In referring the principles to the Constitutional Committee, which will be appointed within a few days, it was stipulated that the committee should take into consideration the divergence of opinion and the varied returns of a questionnaire distributed last summer by the Conference of Conferences when it considered the section on recruiting.

This section says:

"No member of an athletic staff or other official representative of athletic interests shall, outside the boundaries of his own campus, solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student; nor shall he, whether on or off the campus, be permitted to offer financial aid or equivalent inducements to any prospective student. This principle shall not be construed as restricting the public appearance of a member of the athletic staff in the general interests of his institution, even though the occasions may be of an athletic nature."

Delegates from the South and Southwest raised vigorous objections that it "wouldn't work," that recruiting would be continued with alumni in charge, and that it would give advantages to colleges with strong alumni organizations. Gayle Scott of Texas Christian University, and William A. Alexander of Georgia Tech, were the principal spokesmen on the negative side.

Principal Accepted

Th principle finally was adopted by a 76-33 vote.

The section on financial aid, which to a large extent leaves the handling of such matters to the "regular agency" of each institution, was passed with what Leib called "less opposition than had been expected."

Another section of this code calls upon colleges to schedule games only with others which accept the same principles. If this becomes a part of the NCAA constitution, Veib said, it will restrict NCAA membership to those schools which do follow the code.

A six-point resolution opposing gambling, derived from a round-table discussion yesterday also was accepted by a unanimous vote. It calls principally for stronger law enforcement, but also suggests that newspapers refrain from printing odds or probable winners and that coaches and athletic directors should refrain from printing ods or probable winners and that coaches and athletic director should be forbidden to make predictions.

J. T. King, Tulane line coach, and Jim Keeton, gridder, were coach and pupil before on an Oklahoma high school eleven.

Turner's Case Is Up Today

The injunction petition of Promoter Joe Turner to prohibit the Liberty Athletic Club from presenting a boxing match on January 16 or to force the District Boxing Commission to permit Turner to stage a show on January 13 will be heard today in District Court.

Attorneys Charles E. Ford and John Lewis Smith, jr., filed injunction proceedings yesterday.

Papers were served on Col. Harvery L. Miller, chairman of the Boxing Commission, in the afternoon and marshals were expected to serve the other two members of th commission, Tom Morgan and Police Inspector Clarence Talley, last night.

Army Edges Swarthmore, 43-42

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 8 (AP).—Coming from behind in the last 30 seconds when big Jim Rawers tapped in a rebound shot, Army's basketball team opened its season today by barely nosing out a tenacious Swarthmore quintet, 43-42.

Bobby Folsom, rangy forward and one of four football players in the cadets starting array, paced the victors' attack with 14 points. Dallas Cope, playing a reserve role, was high man for Swarthmore with an even dozen points.

Rochester has met four of the eight teams on its 1946 schedule more than 20 times.

Frank Yokas of the Los Angeles Dons did not play college football.

Bell Ruling Awaited; Pair Faces Life Ban

New York, Jan. 8 (AP).—Merle Hapes and Frank Filchock, New York Giant football players, were suspended by the National Football League today and summoned for an immediate hearing before Commissioner Bert Bell following the conviction of Alvin J. Paris on a charge of offering them bribes.

The two backfield stars "have been placed on the National Football League's suspended list pending a hearing and final disposition of their case," Bell said.

Bell announced that he was holding the hearing behind locked doors in his office and that the players would then be sent to their homes to await final decision by the league.

During the Paris trial, both Hapes and Filchock testified that they were offered bribes to try to throw the championship game between the Giants and the Chicago Bears December 15.

Did Not Report Offers

Both declared they turned the offers down but admitted that they did not report them to Coach Steve Owen or any other officials of the Giants club.

Hapes was declared ineligible for the title game but Filchock was allowed to play and was outstanding even in his team's 24-14 defeat.

Today's action means that neither player can participate in any National Football League activity until Bell reaches a decision on their hearing.

Bell reached the players by telephone at the District Attorney's office in the same building in which Paris was tried. He ordered them to report to his office immediately.

Hapes Filchock

"I want to hear both these boys before they leave New York for their homes," the commissioner added.

Bell said he would summon no one else in the case in which both Filchock and Hapes admitted they were offered bribes of $2500 and $1000 bets each.

'Three or Four Days'

"It should be three of four days before a decision is reached. I am going to get all the information on the case before making final disposition," Bell declared.

The football players' case involves the withholding of information from their coach.

When the case broke early December 15 Bell said he considered the withholding of information as conduct detrimental to football.

At that time he said that the withholding of such information could be punishable by lifetime banishment from the National Football League and from other circuits with which the N. F. L. is affiliated.

Filchock testified yesterday at Paris' trial that he had lied to Mayor William O'Dwyer about receiving the bribe offer when questioned by the mayor before the game.

Paris Found Guilty of 'Fix' Charges

From Page 1

ney George P. Monaghan were bitter in their summations to the jury.

Minton declared Frank Filchock and Merle Hapes, Giants' backfield stars and key prosecution witnesses, were "two lying football players."

Monaghan applied a string of appellations to Paris, including "fancy pants," "miserable swindler," "cur," "dirty, crawling snake," "dirty wretch" and slickster."

Speaking first, Minton told the General Sessions Court jury that Filchock was a "confessed liar." He referred to Filchock's admission on the stand yesterday that he had told Mayor William O'Dwyer he had not been offered a bribe, although the player testified Paris did make an offer to him.

The Mayor questioned Filchock and Hapes in the early hours of December 15, the day of the National Professional League title game. Filchock was permitted to play on the basis of the questioning and strared in his team's 14-to-24 defeat.

The defense attorney described Hapes as a "confessed perjurer." The big fullback had testified yesterday that he did not report the bribe offers either to police or to Giants' officials until police stumbled on the alleged "fix" in tapped telephone conversations from Paris' office.

Minton asserted Hapes "shifted his eyes as he testified," and added:

"Both these men have motives. The motive is to rejuvenate themselves in the sports world."

Paris' counsel said his client "concededly was playing with fire but if he was charged with arson, obtained matches but did not set a house on fire, would he be guilty of arson?"

"There was obviously no bribery in this case as we understand it in common law," he continued. "No money was given to anyone. No game was fixed. Don't convict him of a crime he did not commit."

Minton attacked the tapped telephone conversations which referred to gambling and contacts with Giants' players and which were introduced in evidence yesterday, saying "you heard testimony by this police officer who admitted the things he took down were not verbatim."

A confession purportedly signed by the defendant at 5:15 a. m. the day of the game also was assailed by the attorney who said the statement was made "in a dingy police station" when Paris "was surrounded by cops without benefit of a lawyer."

Monaghan began by denouncing the defense summation as "drivel," and then asserted:

"If you sit for the rest of your lives as jurors you never will find a case where the evidence is so one-sided."

"Fine, Young Boys"

The assistant district attorney defended Filchock and Hapes, declaring "this miserable swindler dragged them down."

"He got them into this," Monagham shouted. "They're fine young American boys. They're decent. These fellows came back from the service and they went into football for a living.

"They were going about their business when they were bedeviled by this cur. He wined and dined them. He took them to cocktail parties where there were beautiful girls. He took them to swank night clubs.

"These boys were not used to that. Hapes is just a farm boy. Filchock came from some place in Pennsylvania."

Referring to jobs which the two players testified Paris offered them, Monaghan said "this man never had a salesman other than those crooked bookmakers in New Jersey."

In the alleged confession, the defendant told of calls made to a bookmaking office in Elizabeth, N. J.

The nattily-dressed Paris flushed as the prosecutor said:

"When you think of this fancy pants with his fine clothes and his fine hair comb; when you think that this dirty wretch started to load the dice and to fix the deck he didn't care about the futures of Filchock and Hapes."

Turning to Paris, Monaghan said "this man is not a novice because he kept calling New Jersey on each step he was taking. When he talked to the two players he called New Jersey and told them that things look good."

"'I think I can buy them,'" the assistant district attorney quoted the defendant as saying in his call. "On the strength of that call they (in New Jersey) bet $20,000."

Irish Alumni Seek To Drop Kentucky From Cage Games

Louisville, Yy., Jan. 8 (AP).—Officials of the Notre Dame club here announced today that the club would urge Notre Dame to substitute the University of Louisville for the University of Kentucky on next Year's basketball schedule.

Kentucky and Notre Dame have met here annually for several years in what has been one of the Nation's outsanding basketball games of the season.

Tom Buuleit, president of the Notre Dame Club, said it was his hope to substitute the University of Louisville for the Kentucky Wildcats in order to save a major game for fans in this area.

He said when Kentucky's new fieldhouse is completed at Lexington, the Irish-Wildcat game probably would be shifted there, leaving Louisville without a Notre Dame game.

Other sources reported, however, that Notre Dame Alumni here are dissatisfied with the number of tickets which have been allotted to them for the game each year.

D. C. Bowl Game

The Capital Youth Bowl battle has been rescheduled for Friday night at Kavakos Stadium, January 10. St. Cyprian's will oppose the Cavilers for the city championship, which was cancelled New Year's Day due to inclement weather.

Mich. Grid Stars Plan To 'Jump' to Pro Loop

Ann Arbor, Jan. 8 (AP).—Tackle Jack Carpenter and Center Bob Callahan, members of the 1946 University of Michigan football squad, said today they planned to withdraw from school at the end of the current semester.

Both players were drafted by the Chicago Cardinals of the National Professional League, but neither has signed a contract. Callahan said they hoped to play professional football.

Games Wanted

Unlimited basketball team wants games home or away. For information, call Stan Provost, Greenbelt 3668 after 6 p. m.

Bill to Kill Pro Boxing Here Doomed, Says Rep. Hartley

The Representative Fred Bradley (R., Mich.) Bill to kill professional boxing in the District is doomed for the House District Committee waste basket or to sound defeat if perchance it should reach the floor of the

Such was the opinion yesterday of Representative Fred A. Hartley (R., N. J.), whose "Hartley Bill" legalized the ring game in Washington in 1933.

Representative Hartl "The Father of Boxing in Washington," said:

"As long as I am in the House, the bill legalizing boxing in Washington will remain in the statute books.

"I think the bill is one of the finest ever passed for Washington and I will battle any change whatsoever to the limit."

"Washington is one of the finest sports cities in the country. There should be as many sports events and as a large a variety of events in Washington as possible.

"There never should be a curtailment of clean, wholesome sports. Such endeavors should be encouraged to their utmost."

Umpydan and Ariel Song Win Divisions of Tropical Feature

Bennings

Dear Folks: Tropical Park

Some turf experts are quick to say that money earnings is not a true indication of a horse's class or ability. They point out that Man O' War, generally considered America's greatest race horse, and Exterminator, considered the best "Cup" horse this country ever produced, earned approximately a quarter of a million dollars each. It is true that earnings cannot be used to compare the class and quality of horses that raced in different periods, but it is also true that class and earnings go hand in hand and that is substantiated by the list of the leading money winners in the world today. The horses listed could not have attained their position on that list unless they were consistent winners of some of the most important stakes on the rosters of their particular years. Time was when a successful jockey, if a married man, received in addition to his wages which were inconsiderable, a side of bacon, a bag of potatoes, a half cheese or perhaps a barrel of home brewed ale. According to "The Druid," famed English turf authority, the first "contract" rider in history was John Singleton, born in 1715. Singleton hired himself out to train and ride horses in exchange for meals and the privilege of sleeping in a stable. Today with racing a year-round sport and purses high, a capable rider has a high potential earning power. At least four jockeys were credited with having earned over $50,000 during 1946. BILL.

Canadian Club After Mickey Owen

Halifax, Jan. 8 (AP).—The Halifax Herald said today that the Halifax Arrows of the city and district senior baseball league have started negotiations to acquire Mickey Owen, former Brooklyn Dodgers catcher who left the National League club last summer to play in the Mexican League. He later left the Mexican loop.

McLean in Divorce Case

n Salem, Mass., Jan. 8 (AP).—A divorce action alleging cruel and abusive treatment against Ramblin' Ray McLean, back for the Chicago Bears in the National Professional Football League, was filed in Probate Court today by his wife, Elizabeth McLean of Lynn.

Tropical Park

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $2000; 3-year-olds; claiming.

No.	Horse and Jockey	Wgt.	Odds
1	Sanchilla (Rogers)	120	10-1
2	Thunder (Gonzalez)	110	6-1
3	Buddy V. (no boy)	120	20-1
4	Sun Volo (no boy)	110	20-1
5	Mr. Dodo, 120 (Dodson)	120	15-1
6	Grand Mc (Delara)	120	8-1
7	Graviton (Combest)	120	5-1
8	The Bagel (Lindberg)	120	20-1
9	Penetrator (no boy)	120	5-2
10	Incopo (no boy)	110	20-1
11	Rockwood Betty (no boy)	115	15-1
12	Charles City (Donoso)	120	5-2
13	Joe's Double (Whaley)	120	20-1
14	Omaha Bound (Loturco)	120	10-1
15	Doctor L. M. (no boy)	120	20-1
16	Hash Call (Barber)	115	20-1

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

1	Torch Lee (Smith)	113	20-1
2	Balu Empress (Anyon)	103	6-1
3	Buck's Girl (Anyon)	110	10-1
4	Air Transit (no boy)	113	12-1
5	Tell Me More (Jesson)	113	20-1
6	Michigander (no boy)	108	5-1
7	Rosemere Sis (Gonzales)	102	6-1
8	Foxiola (no boy)	108	20-1
9	Ginokum (Hanes)	103	4-1
10	Canopus (Basile)	113	10-1
11	Priscilla Prim (Errico)	103	10-1
12	Flying Hero (no boy)	116	5-1
13	Panar Grier (Howell)	114	20-1
14	Priam (no boy)	119	12-1
15	Happy Me (no boy)	106	5-1
16	Blue Devril (no boy)	106	20-1
17	Dolly Dimples (Sneller)	106	5-1
18	Cardinals Glee (Gray)	108	20-1

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $2200; 3-year-olds; claiming.

1	Hygro's Flier (no boy)	102	3-1
2	Maid of Kent, 107 (Atkinson)	107	12-1
3	Just As Much (no boy)	107	15-1
4	Velocity Miss (no boy)	107	8-1
5	Carib Song (Atkinson)	107	20-1
6	Emjaybee (Dodson)	112	10-1
7	Miss Finale (no boy)	107	20-1
8	Iowa Girl (no boy)	107	20-1
9	Simond (Scurlock)	112	5-1
10	Ann Frances (no boy)	107	20-1
11	Speedy Guest (no boy)	107	5-1
12	Blue Frost (no boy)	112	6-1
13	Together (Smith)	115	20-1
14	High Kick (May)	117	8-1
15	Ben Dehaven (Schmidl)	112	20-1
16	Ever Blue (Skoronski)	112	20-1
17	Rebuke (no boy)	112	3-1
18	Bright Honor (no boy)	112	6-1

FOURTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $2500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

1	Mr. Flip (no boy)	110	20-1
2	Mr. Chap (no boy)	118	4-1
3	Oreling (no boy)	118	4-1
4	Speed Easy (no boy)	110	12-1
5	Jousting Match (Atkinson)	118	20-1
6	Gigolbury (Hettinger)	115	15-1
7	Complex (Loturco)	118	6-1
8	Estate (Anyon)	110	10-1
9	Mullingar (Summers)	118	20-1
10	Billies Choice (DeYoung)	102	20-1
11	Logansport (no boy)	110	5-2
12	Shush (no boy)	118	10-1
13	Show (McPhee)	113	8-1
14	His Daughter (Atkinson)	113	8-1

FIFTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $2200; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

1	Cambric (Stout)	115	10-1
2	Hedgethorn (no boy)	118	10-1
3	Gino Gold (no boy)	118	20-1
4	Battlefire (no boy)	119	3-1
5	Kantar Run (Potter)	113	6-1
6	Juatre Call (Crowther)	115	20-1
7	The Wing (no boy)	113	5-2
8	Casano (Pollard)	110	12-1
9	Big Kay (Barber)	112	20-1
10	Our Victory (Rogers)	110	20-1
11	Sunspark (no boy)	113	5-1
12	Iced Over (Summers)	110	10-1
13	Listing (no boy)	110	20-1

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $3000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

1	Bosage (no boy)	115	20-1
2	†Whimsical Lady (no boy)	107	20-1
3	Knight's Gift (no boy)	113	10-1
4	Cromagnon (no boy)	112	8-1
5	†Figarose (no boy)	107	20-1
6	Jayicee (Claggett)	120	4-1
7	Evelyn Rolls (no boy)	109	4-1
8	Princess Rena (Sneller)	112	6-1
9	Flare Skirt (Atkinson)	115	10-1
10	Sun Moss (Gonzalez)	114	10-1
11	Sierra Jean (Stout)	120	10-1
12	Tiger Tillie (Jemas)	118	12-1
13	Foxy Nettie (no boy)	117	5-1
14	Mityiene (Atkinson)	112	5-2

†H. W. Fielding-F. P. Truscott entry.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $2200; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

1	Stage Star (Richard)	115	8-1
2	War Glenn (Durando)	115	15-1
3	Ring Curtain (Demar)	111	3-1
4	Crisis (Skoronski)	110	4-1
5	Happy Pilot (no boy)	107	8-1
6	Sun Fly (Bakhsh)	102	20-1
7	Tellmehow (no boy)	115	4-1
8	Bulrush (Atkinson)	118	8-1
9	Wise Sun (McPhee)	119	8-1
10	J. P. Curry (Renick)	115	20-1
11	Marie J. (Demar)	111	20-1
12	Abrego (no boy)	113	20-1
13	Our Merrick (no boy)	124	8-1

EIGHTH RACE—One and three-sixteenths miles; purse, $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

1	Gray's Bay (Errico)	107	20-1
2	Redina (Hufnagel)	107	20-1
3	Rinarose (no boy)	109	10-1
4	Las Vegas (no boy)	117	20-1
5	Coga (Sneller)	108	3-1
6	La Patica (Demar)	108	4-1
7	Due Sport (Hettinger)	117	20-1
8	Hello Bill (no boy)	117	20-1
9	Question Mc-8 (Scurlock)	117	20-1
10	Lady Tyrant (Sneller)	107	6-1
11	Valdina Rex (McPhee)	112	10-1
12	Jimmie's Aide (Gonzalez)	117	15-1
13	Patience (no boy)	112	15-1
14	Raffle House (no boy)	114	4-1
15	Ann-San (no boy)	116	20-1
16	Mt. Airy (Atkinson)	109	20-1
17	Y Day (Layton)	113	20-1
18	Gal Ann (no boy)	116	5-1

TROPICAL (Fast)
1—Graviton, Charles City, Mr. Dodd.
2—Tellmemore, Michigander, Flying Hero.
3—Hygro's Flier, Rebuke, Everbine.
4—Mr. Chap, Gigolbury, Mullingar.
5—Battlefire, The Wing, Our Victory.
6—Foxie Nettie, Jayicee, Mityiene.
7—Abrego, Our Merrick, Crisis.
8—Mt. Airy, Gal Ann, Las Vegas.
BEST BET—BATTLEFIRE.

Post Consensus

TROPICAL PARK (Fast)
1—Graviton, Grand Mc, Mr. Dodo.
2—Michigander, Ginokum, Tellmemore.
3—Rebuke, Simond, Hygro's Flier.
4—Show, Mr. Flip, Jousting Match.
5—Battlefire, Cambric, The Wing.
6—Sun Moss, Evelyn Rolls, Foxy Nettie.
7—Our Merrick, Crisis, King Curtain.
8—La Patica, Coga, Jimmie's Aide.
Best bet—Sun Moss.

Good Show By Favorites On Program

Tropical Park, Fla., Jan. 8 (AP). Although some favorite players have been referring to "the friendly track" as the cemetery of choices lately, the figure horses made quite a respectable showing today. When the Miami-owned Umpydan won the first division of the split main offering, he became the third successful favorite in five events decided.

W. L. Huntley's 6-year-old Gelding, backed down to $2.90 for two, had a hard struggle before he finished the six furlongs of the Tarcoola purse a length in front of T. D. Buhy's Detroit invader, Likeasnot. Warren Wright's Bull Weed was third, only a head farther away. The victor, giving the pacemaking apprentice Joe Sneller his 24th victory of the meeting, was teletimed in 1:10.

Helped By Conditions

Racing condition probably helped Umpydan to beat Likeasnot and Bull Weed. In his last outing, Umphydan was a close fourth in a race which Tarpan won in 1:09 4/5 to equal the six-furlong track record. Bull Weed had been away from competition since early November.

Umpydan and Likeasnot alternated in command, the pair racing like a team until Sneller's mount pulled away in the closing strides. Bill Weed had no trouble outrunning the others.

The second half of the divided chief offering, called "the sheriffs purse" in honor of law enforcement officers from Florida counties who are holding a convention here, went to R. Bruce Livie's Ariel Song.

Wears Down Rival

The Baltimore colorbearer wore down the Canadian-owned Wee Admiral, from R. S. McLaughlin's Barn, by a length in 1:11 1/5 to pay $10.30. Mrs. C. P. Amodie's Time Stitch lost the place by two lengths. Bert, the favorite, was fifth.

Wee Admiral, runner-up to Round View in Hialeah's Flamingo Stakes last season and only recently back in competition after laying off since July, showed his vaunted speed most of the trip. His three lengths lead began to fade after he straightened for home and the forward runnfng Ariel Song, under Don Padgett, prevailed in the final driver.

The boy on Tedious Miss lost both stirrup irons early and could not do justice to the mount.

Davis Cup, U. S. Netmen Arrive in Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Jan. 8 (AP).—Tennis' celebrated Davis Cup and the American players who won it arrived by plane today, ending a 43-hour flight from Australia.

The cup, back in the United States for the first time since 1939, was taken off the Western Airliner immediately. Still crated, the heavily insured trophy was taken by armored car to the city hall, where it will be unveiled tomorrow as part of a tribute to Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder, Los Angeles netmen, who led the Americans to victory.

Fair Grounds

1—3/4; $1200; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Waza Walla	110	Rocky Carse	116
Uncle Peter	111	Baron Omar	116
Miss G. G.	109	Patter Gal	111
Black San	111	Rail Bird	114
Biddy Barton	112	Highthorne	122
Gentle Savage	111	Hoodoo Lady	117
Turkey Foot	112	Fish Creek	112
Random Breeze	116	Rodimic	106

2—3/4; $1100; 3-year-olds; claiming.

My David	113	Barbara Lu	100
Sibby	103	Hay Hoy	105
War Chance	103	Martha K.	100
Chikenonfenc	110	Bottle Gal	108
Little Stick	113	Wm. Dash	113
First Place	113	Lena Brand	103
Little Beverly	110	Little Zenoma	103
Rue Royal	103	Smart Fox	113

3—1/2; $1200; maiden 2-year-olds.

Lawtrel	118	†Hypostyle	118
Diaran	118	Star Dandy	113
Zevie	118	†Hypothesis	118
Pilot Man	118	Carolina Frank	118

†William Mikel entry.

4—3/4; $1300; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Espiritu	112	K. High Proof	107
Know How	117	Frisky Spirit	117
Pie Man	118	Bold Pat	109
Young Buddy	117	Hop Picker	118

5—1 1/4; $1300; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Spoon Bread	118	Bully Gusher	120
Slievemish	108	Air Beauty	115
Larkmead Jane	106	Light Reign	118
Swell Kid	116		

6—1 1/16; $1800; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Rose Canyon	114	Cherokee V.	114
Camp's First	115	Pilate's Miss	111
Airy Acres	107	Stell Chain	109

7—1 1/16; $1300; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Prop Girl	109	Snow Bells	108
Tumult	118	Major Attack	113
Alpine King	115	Big Burly	114
Tide Over	117	Bob's Dream	113
Durban	113	Ty Special	122
Chislam	115	Inverfox	116
Gleanport	113		

8—1 1/16; $1100; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Varlet	106	Ste. Lucre	104
Dick Nalshapur	111	Telescope	116
Katien	108	Icango	108
Tarzella	106	Susan Fleet	111
Gray Dottie	113	Mary M. V.	111
Jay Bee Dee	116		

FAIRGROUNDS (Slow)
1—Highthorne, Random Breeze, Black Swan.
2—Sibby, War Chance, Little Stick.
3—Hypostle, Diaran, Pilot Man.
4—Frisky Spirit, Pie Man, Espiritu.
5—Light Reign, Slievemish, Air Beauty.
6—Camp's First, Airy Acres, Rose Canyon.
7—Ty Special, Tideover, Alpine King.
8—Icango, Dick Naishapur, Jay Bee Dee.
BEST BET—TY SPECIAL.
Louisville Times (AP).

1—3/4; $1100; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Not Tomorrow, 106 (Combest)	5.40	3.80	3.60
Dixie's First, 109 (Keene)		9.80	6.00
Tip Your Hat, 113 (Monson)			6.60

Marie Olympia, Pristebar, Siganar, Wicked, Bars and Stars, Chero Kaid, Vinta Upset also ran. Time, 1:21 4/5.

2—3/4; $1100; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Bois Prince, 109 (Monson)	13.00	5.00	3.40
Night Editor, 116 (Keene)		3.60	2.60
Cyclorama, 109 (Badgett)			3.80

Flying Entree, Tiger Miss, Bip, Fly the Coop, Ballyrag, Ray Belz, Fiyoma also ran. Time, 1:20 1/5.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $65.40.

3—3/4; $1100; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Snappy Verse, 117 (Combest)	5.80	4.20	4.00
Miss Evidence, 110 (Phillips)		8.20	5.60
Major V., 113 (Melbert)			13.00

•Bingo Mama, Traction, Ed M., Air Gee, •De Sota, Try Flying, Hemlite, Valetta H., •Little Hare also ran. Time, 1:20 3/5.

•Field.

4—3/4; $1500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Jack S. L., 111 (Combest)		3.00	2.60
Tiny's Choice, 109 (Campbell)			5.60
Foss Barker, 118 (Nash)			out

Final Glory, Wow also ran. Time, 1:13 3/5.

5—1 1/16; $1400; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Four Tens, 118 (Hooper)	4.60	2.80	2.40
Turntable, 122 (Cavens)		3.60	3.00
Valdina Infant, 118 (Hartwick)			3.00

Liquidator, Well Repaid, Icanc also ran. Time, 1:57 4/5.

6—3/4; $3000; 3-year-olds up; handicap.

Miss Marianna, 103 (Combest)	8.00	4.60	out
Scholarship, 120 (Erickson)		4.00	out
Likeable, 104 (Camp)			out

Epinaza, Mrs. Valenti also ran. Time, 1:16.

7—1 1/2; $1200; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

One Hook, 106 (Skoreski)	15.20	5.20	3.00
Pari King, 118 (Hooper)		3.60	2.40
Success Story, 111 (J. Combest)			2.60

One More, Old Folks, Hickory Jim, Ace of Spades also ran. Time, 2:53 4/5.

8—1 1/16; $1100; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

The Minier, 116 (Swaim)	13.80	5.60	4.40
Sed O' Bosun, 118 (Gorelo)		10.20	5.40
Miss Tipper, 106 (Skoreski)			6.00

Stand Easy, Whosaidit, Mellow, Pharlox, Carolina Bell also ran. Time, 2:07 1/5.

Coaches Differ On Who Did The Pushing

Kansas City, Jan. 8 (AP).—The only thing Coaches Forrest C. (Phog) Allen of Kansis and Wilbur (Sparky) Stalcup of Missouri agreed on today after the furiously fought Big Six basketball game at Lawrence, Kas., last night was that Missouri beat the Jayhawkers, 39 to 34.

The fast finish of the game found Allen and Stalcup in a heated exchange of words near the Missouri bench that interrupted proceedings momentarily. Today the vociferous Kansas mentor claimed that Stalcup was on the playing court three times and made discourteous remarks about him (Allen) and pushed him.

Stalcup, serving his first year at Missouri, declared that he wasn't on the court even once and that he did not push Allen.

The victory was Missouri's first at Lawrence since 1930.

Here's what the coaches have to say happened:

Allen:

"Never at any time did I go on the court. Never at any time did I place my hand on Stalcup or make any threatening gesture. And only after Stalcup had charged three times onto the playing field, making remarks directed to the officials, and failing to be penalized for misconduct, did I protest.

"Stalcup made a very discourteous remark to me: 'Blankety-blankety, you go sit down,' then as I turned toward our bench to walk back, he militantly shoved me on the shoulder."

Stalcup:

"The disagreement started when I stepped up to the sideline to ask one of the officials what foul one of my players had committed. The play was far down the court and I had a right to ask. Allen walked up to me and when he told me to sit down I told him to go back to his own bench, that he had no business at my bench. I put my hand on his (Allen's) shoulder and told his son, Bob Allen, who was standing by him, to take his father back to the Kansas bench.

"I did not walk onto the playing court. I did not push Dr. Allen. I was not discourteous to him."

Clinic Suggested To Aid Problems Of Unruly Crowds

St. Petersburg, Fla., Jan. 8—A national high school athletic official reported today that crowds at scholastic athletic contests "are harder to handle this school year than ever before."

H. V. Porter, of Chicago, executive secretary of the National Federation of High School Athletic Associations, explained to newsmen he did not want to cause alarm or exaggerate "unruly crowds," but "the situation is increasing."

He said his federation was trying to combat the hard-to-handle-crowd problem by recommending clinics for fans. These game clinics illustrate plays and explain rule changes so the spectator may better understand what's going on.

Dooley Takes Over As TRA President

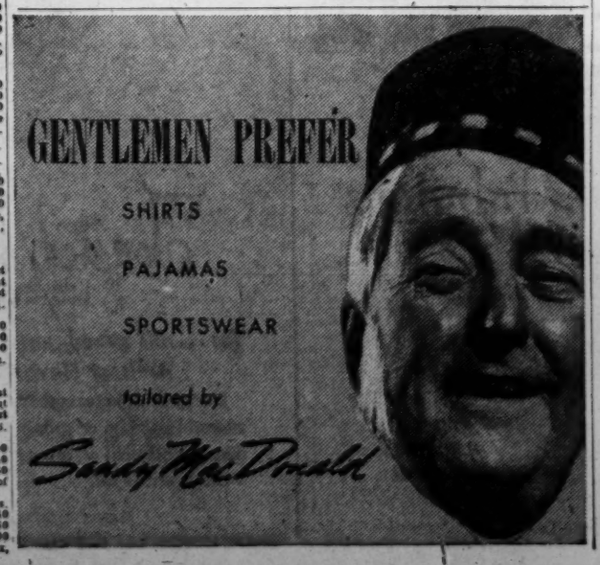
New York, Jan. 8 (AP).—Judge James E. Dooley of Narragansett Park took over as new president of the Thoroughbred Racing Association today at the first regular monthly meeting of the organization's directorate.

The session was devoted principally to a discussion of the regulatory code which will guide the operation of all race tracks in the association and which the membership voted to set up at its annual meeting last month.

After the details of the code are laid down, the members will vote on it by mail ballot. No further announcement of the code will be made until the ballots are in, it was disclosed.

Navy Resumes Boxing

Officials of the Navy Department announced today that peacetime basketball and boxing championship tournaments for the fleet will be resumed this spring.



Santa Anita

1—3/4; $3000; 2-year-old fillies; maidens.

Sneed's Folly	115	Pretty Sue	115
†Polly's Sister	115	Heeloretta	115
Hi Class	115	†Monogamy	115
†Wedding Plans	115	Katyfly	115
Golden Mile	115	Say Good Bye	115
Toplift	115	Creolita	115
Lovely Chicle	115	†Tango Winner	115
Double Regret	115	Russian Hill	115
Minstrel Sue	115		

†J. K. Houssel entry.
‡L. B. Mayer entry.

2—5/8; $3000; 3-year-old maidens.

Lieut. Gerald	118	Honor System	118
Over Pad	118	Lunar System	118
Winpeggo	118	Skip Again	113
Sports Return	118	Family Circle	113
Broker Al	118	Ferino	118
Handlebars	118	Ottawa Chief	118
Dick's Agent	118	Shasta Goal	118
Al	118	Coloradito	118

3—1 mi.; $5000; 3-year-olds; allowances.

†On Trust	114	Rey El Conejo	110
Forbidden C.	114	Discombobulate	106
†Overslept	110	Rude Roman	103

†E. O. Sites & Sons and Mrs. Goldstone entry.

4—3/4; $3500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Ocean Park	120	Valdina Gaylad	114
Toddy	115	Old Dad	120
Happy Note	120	Bunny Hallow	110
Glory Time	109	Nepotism	110
Bill's Doll	106		

5—1 mi.; $3500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Blue Flag	113	Mon-O-Haste	120
Beaure Now	117	Omasart	116
Inedito	115	Gallahue	115
Menever	113		

6—1 mi.; $3500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Big Head	111	Active	112
Boston Moon	112	Bread Basket	116
The Waffle Man	109	Chastlight	109
Meltonian	113	Shuffle Toe	112

7—3/4; $4000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Starless Night	116	Breezing Home	118
Pari Brazen	118	Biscalluz	118
Stargino	115	Little Nip	115
Danada Red	118	Chagin	116
Beyond Reach	113		

8—1 1/16; $3000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

King Albert	118	Join Up	116
Enfamille	110	Blue Pennant	114
He Does	119	Royal Squadron	115
Tickety Boo	118	Queen Justice	108
Wedding Call	114	New Frontier	114
Lizarotito	114	Sir Date	113
Lijero	111	Mantourist	118

1—3/4; $3000; 2-year-olds; claiming.

Heel Stay, 118 (C'nackl)	29.80	13.90	8.50
Forlers Blaze, 118 (Neves)		7.40	5.00
Nan, 115 (Arcaro)			6.40

Garden Gate, •Witch Hunter, •Neat Package, •Sorpresita, Aluminum Lou, •Jolly Jumback, Gloria Saxon, Tealing, •Boncho, Castle Oak, •Vain Confetti, •Cristy Chicle, Lemon Pie, Don Gello, All Velvet also ran. Time, :33 4-5.

•Field.

2—5/8; $3000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Gold Boom, 118 (Trent)	32.90	14.50	10.10
Win Bag, 114 (Neves)		9.40	7.30
Defense, 114 (Peterson)			6.30

Tinta Bar, Dusky Chance, Rhodes Flag, Pilot Pat, Firstbourne, All Bright, Burgoo Dinner, Piccadilly, Paris Hygro also ran. Time, 1:11 3-5.

3—1 1/16; $4000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Last Roll, 117 (Longden)	6.40	3.50	3.20
Sir Streak, 114 (Neves)		4.20	3.50
Washaway, 110 (Litzenberg)			4.20

Jimmy John, Barnello, Reward Me also ran. Time, 1:51 1/5.

4—1/2; $3000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Rich Mixture, 118 (Longden)	7.10	4.30	3.00
Cordiner, 110 (Ralls)		15.40	5.30
Arabian Sea, 118 (Fermane)			3.20

Buzz Bomb, Allied Command, Pretty Mary, New Dough, Edeejay, Danada Flash, Home Base, Brack, Refugegee also ran. Time, 1:23 4/5.

5—3/4; $3500; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Owner's Choice, 120 (Longden)	2.90	2.50	2.40
Stirrup Cup, 112 (Arcaro)		4.00	3.20
Hormone, 112 (Adams)			5.50

†Pirpash, Frangipani, Mankcubillion, Tape Buster, Anecdote, Exparte, Faucon, †Fire Flight also ran. Time, 1:10 3/5.

†W. D. Rorer entry.

6—3/4; $4000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Alibi Kate, 116 (Arcaro)	18.70	8.90	4.50
Friture, 115 (Longden)		13.60	5.10
Tie Score, 118 (Neves)			2.80

Eyre of Blue, Good Excuse, Venus De Milo, Sea Spray also ran. Time, 1:10 3/5.

SANTA ANITA SELECTIONS (Fast)
1—WEDDING PLANS, Heeloretta, Tango Winner.
2—Lunar System, Handlebars, Family Circle.
3—On Trust, Forbidden C., Overslept.
4—Happy Note, Old Dad, Valdina Gaylad.
5—Menever, Mon-O-Haste, Be Sure Now.
6—Shuffle Toe, Bread Basket, Active.
7—Pari Brazen, Breezing Home, Danada Red.
8—He Does, Ligarotito, King Albert.

Brown and Partner Lose in Australia

Sydney, Australia, Jan. 8 (AP).—Jack May and Jack Dart, two young Sydney tennis players, turned in a surprise in the doubles semi-finals of the manly Seaside Tournament by defeating Tom Brown of San Francisco, a member of the United States Davis Cup squad, and Ralph Barnes, experienced Sydney player, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Hank Denies He Seeks Shift to Yanks

Detroit, Jan. 8 (U.P.).—Sports Editor Bob Murphy of the Detroit Times today quoted Hank Greenberg as saying he had received a "bum rap" because of a picture and article which appeared in the weekly newspaper, Sporting News.

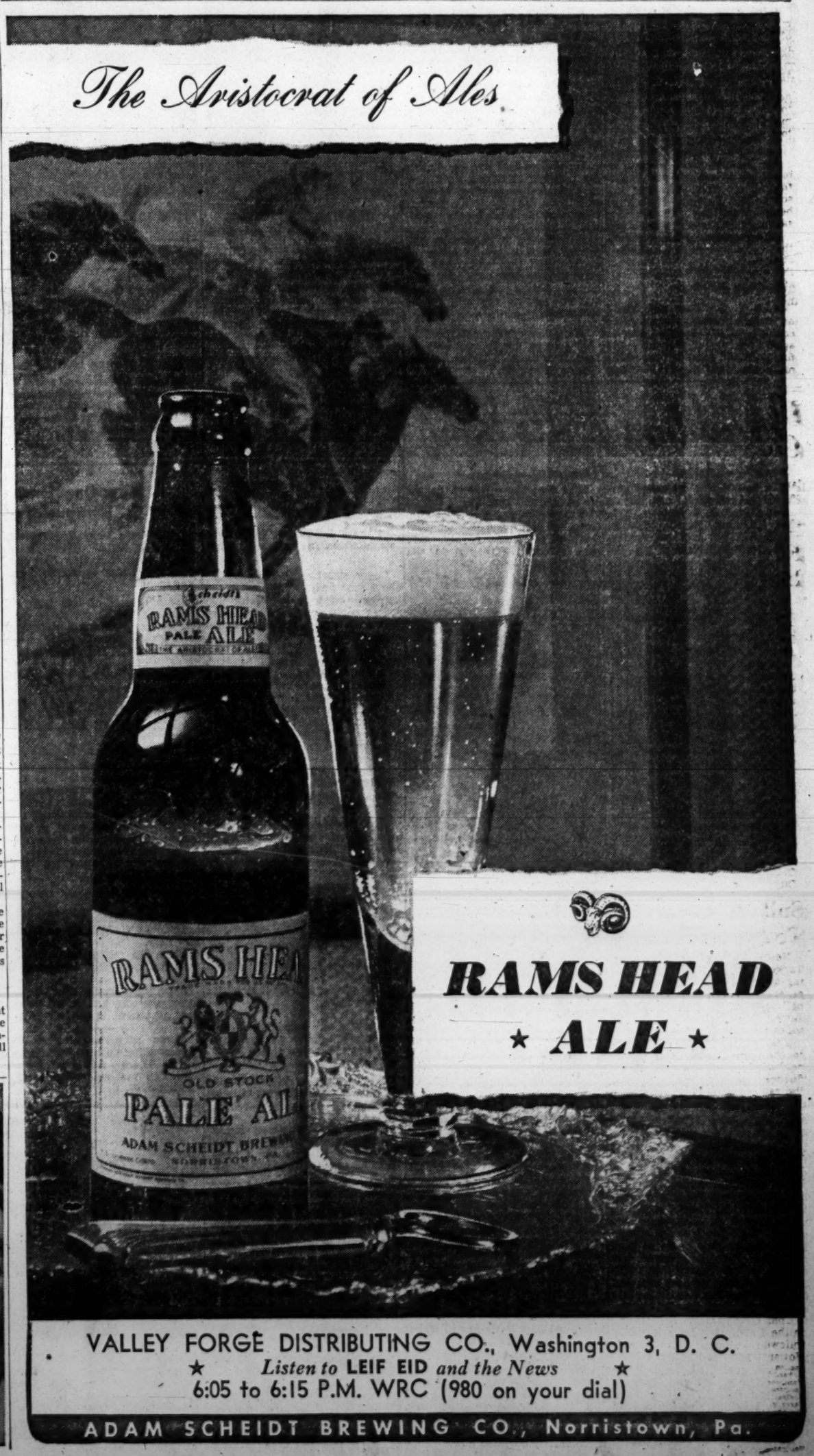
The picture appeared in the January 1 issue of Sporting News and showed Greenberg holding a New York Yankee uniform. An accompanying article implied that Hank had indicated he would like to play for the Yankees in 1947, would not play first base for the Detroit Tigers and would demand a salary of $75,000.

Murphy said Greenberg had called him personally from New York.

"I'm getting a bum rap," he quoted the Tiger slugger as saying. "... the picture you saw in the Sporting News was a picture taken of me in 1943. I was stationed at Fort Worth and was flown to New York for a baseball game in which Army All-Stars played against the Yankees for emergency relief.

"I had no uniform on arrival and photographers wanted a picture. I obliged by posing with the Yankee uniform now in question.

"Again I repeat that this is the bummest rap I have ever received. And I've never said anything about my salary to any newspaperman. Neither have I said I would not play first base for the Tigers."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Mary Haworth's Mail

Soldier Returned From Overseas Hesitates To Marry Girl of His Choice, Because His Mother Has Heart Attacks at the Very Idea

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: How can I convince my parents—my mother especially—that the girl I love is worthy of me? I am convinced that marriage to her would be the best thing in the world for me, but they just can't see it.

Whenever I mention marriage my mother gets a heart attack and has to go to bed for a few days. Father and her doctors have warned me against exciting her, as her health is very poor. I have thought of leaving home, getting married and settling in another town, but father says that would "kill" my mother, and I'm afraid it would.

I grow furious when they refer to my girl as "no good" or "white trash." These ugly definitions don't fit her at all. She is one of the nicest, most attractive girls you could find, and comes of a very respectable family. My mother and dad consider her "cheap" because she made a hasty marriage a few years ago which ended in divorce.

Girl Is Getting Sharply Restive

DURING the war, while I was away, she had quite a few boy friends and went out often. But is it so shocking if a pretty girl has lots of boy friends? I have never heard a bad report on her except from my parents. I have tried bringing her into our home, to disarm their prejudices. She has tried, too, by calling on my mother during the day. But nothing we can say or do will change their opinion.

Now my girl is getting disgusted. Her patience has almost run out. Losing her would go hard with me, for I love her desperately; but I don't think she will wait for me much longer—although she loves me, too. I have always been loyal to my parents, have always respected their advice, and realize that they are older and wiser than myself. But I wonder if they are wrong sometimes? I am being torn apart by these two loves that won't harmonize. Please advise.

G. G.

Girl's Character Somewhat Flightly

DEAR G. G.: Your girl friend may be a lightweight character, too frivolous and self-centered ever to make a success of marriage; and you might find yourself "out of the frying pan, into the fire," if you defied your mother's tantrums and espoused her.

It seems she has hit a pretty fast pace so far, with her hasty marriage followed by divorce, and her constant gadding with lots of beaux while you—her true love — were overseas. Not that this is morally wrong per se, of course; but it smacks of a selfish, superficial, spoiled child personality, ill prepared to be stanch and stable in double harness.

Also, the fact that she is verbally clawing you about the short shrift your parents give her, suggests that self-love is her dominant emotion, and that her disposition—like your mother's—is to make someone cower when her will is challenged. All in all, the pen picture of her which emerges from your story doesn't impress me any too favorably. I'm not sure that marriage to her would bring you happiness.

Mother's Attacks A Despot Device

EVEN SO, you—as a man grown—would be clearly within your rights to marry her despite your parents' objections, if that's the course you wish to take. Furthermore, your mother's tendency to pass out with a "bad heart" when her matriarch rule is threatened is a form of unprincipled bullying that shouldn't be tolerated. And I'm surprised that your family doctor lends countenance to it.

Why doesn't he tell her the truth, namely, that her opportunistic parade of ill health is a typical neurotic bid for despot power over intimates? And tell her, also, that psychiatric treatment—not family humoring — is the only proper prescription. Is he afraid she might die of shock? She might, at that. Many neurotics actually would choose death in preference to overcoming their own hypocrisy.

For advice: Seek psychiatric help for yourself; since you must have psychological reeducation in order to gain mature perspective. Despite your wartime record as an able-bodied man, you are still a subjugated stripling in relation to your mother, who is grimly intent on keeping you that way. And you must become your own man, emotionally, before you can loose her hold and go your way with a quiet conscience.

M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Susie Q

"Isn't this fun, Susie!"

Rings on Their Fingers

Brooks
MISS MARTHA RIETZKE
. . . To be June bride

Underwood & Underwood
MISS JOANNA MARY BIGGE
. . . To be June bride

Rietzke—Steer

Mrs. Martha S. Rietzke of Bethesda, Md., announces the engagement of her daughter, Martha Helen, to Joseph Henry Steer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Steer of Chevy Chase, Md. An early June wedding is planned.

Bigge—Crichton

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Bigge of Westmoreland Hills have announced the engagement of their daughter, Joanna Mary, to Robert Bruce Crichton, jr., son of Comdr. and Mrs. Robert B. Crichton of Washington. A June wedding is planned.

Miss Bigge is a senior at the University of Michigan. Mr. Crichton served with the Navy in the South Pacific and is now studying architecture at Catholic University.

Births Outpace Deaths

Salt Lake City (U.P.).—If you want to live a long time—come to Utah. Figures of the Federal Bureau of the Census show that 16,940 babies were born in the State last year, while there were only 5144 deaths.

Wedding Bells Ring

Reeder—Trotter

In a double-ring ceremony performed December 28 in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Bryantown, Md., **Miss Elizabeth Rosella Trotter**, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Trotter of Waldorf, Md., became the bride of **Lieut. George Welden Reeder**, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Welden Reeder of Haddenfield, N. J. The Rev. W. H. Powell officiated.

Hessler Studios
MRS. GEORGE W. REEDER
. . . In church ceremony

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was gowned in white satin and wore a strand of pearls given her by the bridegroom. Her long veil was held by a seed pearl crown and she carried white orchids on a prayer book. Maid of honor was Miss Anne Ryon and bridesmaids were the Misses Elizabeth Huntt and Mary Bean. All were gowned in champagne velveteen. Gale Smith and Marianna Robey, flower girls, were in pink and blue net. Ringbearer was George Wilbur Howard, jr. William Kelly acted as best man and ushers were Robert Reeder, brother of the bridegroom, Martin Middleton and George Guy. A reception followed at Spring Lake Hotel.

The bride, queen of this year's Southern Maryland Tobacco Festival, was graduated from Notre Dame High School and Strayer's Business College. Lieutenant Reeder, a graduate of Chamberlin College, is stationed at the Army Radio Receiving Station at La Plata, Md.

DeCarlo—Geraci

Miss Rose Marie Geraci, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Geraci of Washington, and **Nicholas C. DeCarlo**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel DeCarlo of Silver Spring, Md., were married January 4 in the Church of the Nativity by the Rev. Walter J. Norris.

Brown-Suarez
MRS. NICHOLAS C. DECARLO
. . . Gotham honeymoon

The bride, given in marriage by her father, was gowned in ivory satin with a crown of net and orange blossoms holding her fingertip veil. She carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Matron of honor was the bridegroom's sister, Mrs. Adele Street, wearing yellow net and taffeta. Another sister of the bridegroom, Miss Eleanor DeCarlo, and Miss Barbara Williams, bridesmaids, were gowned in powder blue taffeta and net. Flower girl was the bride's cousin, Marion Geraci, wearing pink satin and net. Frank Geraci, brother of the bride, served as best man and ushers were John Espenshade and Richard Langmeade. A reception followed at the Admiral Club, after which the couple left for a New York wedding trip.

Mr. and Mrs. DeCarlo will make their home in Washington.

Chicago Goes Modern

Chicago (U.P.).—The Illinois Bell Telephone Co. plans to equip all the 1,300,000 telephone subscribers in Chicago with dial telephones by 1954. Half of the telephones are automatically operated now.

Ask Anne

Your Questions On Homemaking

Can you tell me how to remove stains from a porcelain tub?
M. C. B.

Cover stains with kerosene for about four hours. Then wash the kerosene off with hot water and strong soap. Sometimes rubbing with a piece of raw lemon will remove stains.

Another method is to put the stopper in the drain and fill the tub with a mixture of vinegar and laundry bleach. Leave in the tub overnight. If stains have penetrated the porcelain there's nothing you can do. Frequent scouring with cleanser will keep the porcelain free from stains.

I have a white rayon nurse's uniform which has some mildew spots. Please tell me how to remove them.
R. G.

Soak the uniform in sour milk overnight or sprinkle with lemon juice and bleach in the sun. Launder as usual. Diluted laundry bleach also may help, but take care, since the material is rayon.

Please tell me how I can clean a pair of light blue rayon satin bedroom slippers which have become soiled through use?
G. L. Z.

Sponge the slippers with carbon tetrachloride or sprinkle on absorbent powder and let it stand for an hour or two.

I spilled nail polish on a black rayon crepe skirt. Can you tell me how to remove this spot?
N. B.

Apply a drop or two of banana oil, then sponge with carbon tetrachloride.

I have a white rayon jersey evening dress with an accordion pleated skirt. How can I hang it on a hanger without the weight of the dress elongating it and pulling it out of shape? How can I pack it flat so that the pleats will stay in evenly back and front?
E. B.

Some dresses of this type are folded over the hanger at the waist line so there will be no danger of pulling the shoulders out of shape. This would also keep the pleats in order.

When you pack the dress the pleats can be kept pressed by pinning them at the hemline or running a basting thread along the hemline, fastening each pleat in place.

How can I get rid of the odor from a thermos bottle that has been closed for several months and stored? What is the best way to clean a waffle iron? A stiff brush doesn't seem to take off the greasy brown stains. Is a pressure cooker suitable to sterilize baby bottles, or is a sterilizer better?
F. V. S.

Add a little household ammonia to hot soapy water and wash the inside of the thermos with it. A mixture of vinegar and soda also may help.

Clean the waffle iron with fine steel wool slightly dampened in water.

A pressure cooker may be used to sterilize baby bottles, but a sterilizer, of course, is handier to use.

Anne answers questions on homemaking through her column only. Address Ask Anne, Room 408, The Washington Post, Washington 4, D. C.

Promptly Relieves Coughs From
ACHING CHEST COLDS
Helps Break Up Surface Congestion!
RUB ON MUSTEROLE

HOT FLASHES?
Women in your '40's'—this great medicine is *famous* to relieve hot flashes, nervous tension—when due to the functional 'middle-age' period peculiar to women. *Worth trying!*
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

INSIDE fact about the shift of United States commanders in Germany is that the stage was set for the change shortly after Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay visited the National Association of Manufacturers in New York six weeks ago.

Gen. Clay

Shortly before that, the Senate War Investigating Committee (the old Truman Committee) had sent its chief counsel, George Meader, to Germany and he had come back with a preliminary report highly critical of what went on in the United States occupation zone.

General Clay, then in the United States, was much upset by this report and talked to Secretary of State Byrnes about resigning. He felt that Gen. Joseph McNarney, top commander of United States troops in Germany, was the man really responsible, though he, Clay, as head of the military government for Germany, got the blame.

On top of the unfavorable Meader report, General Clay addressed a meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers and afterwards sat down at an off-the-record meeting of NAM leaders, including some of the top moguls of American industry. Their solution for the future of Germany was simple. They told Clay that they should be permitted to get in touch with their opposite numbers in German industry—the I. G. Farbens, the Opels and other big industrialists who helped build up Hitler's war machine.

If allowed to do business with the German cartels, the United States industrialists told Clay, they would have Germany back on its feet in no time.

This shocked General Clay. Later he told Secretary Byrnes and his superiors in the War Department that he would retire from the Army immediately and go back to his old home in Atlanta if any such deal was carried out.

Furthermore Clay told the NAM members at their off-the-record meeting that the German people did not believe in or understand free enterprise and that Germany could only continue under strong government controls.

In the end, Secretary Byrnes strongly supported Clay and urged the War Department to relieve General McNarney. The War Department agreed. It is significant, however, that before the change was finally agreed on, the State Department sounded out some of the GOP leaders on Capitol Hill. They agreed, too.

Russian Lend-Lease

SECRETARY OF STATE Byrnes has sent a third note to Russia demanding immediate settlement of Russia's eleven billion dollar lend-lease debt. And since the first two notes were completely ignored, this time Byrnes instructed Ambassador Bedell Smith to deliver the note personally either to Stalin or Molotov.

In the end, Smith saw Molotov, informed him he had received orders to hand the note personally to the Russian Foreign Minister because the first two notes were still unanswered.

Molotov replied that he was not aware of the previous failures to answer. This caused Ambassador Smith to state in rather blunt language that the lend-lease settlement had dragged on for six months and Secretary Byrnes wanted it given immediate attention.

Molotov said he would take it up with Premier Stalin, and that ended the interview. It is still too early to expect a reply.

Reorganization Stand Pat

IT DIDN'T leak out of the secret GOP caucus, but Speaker Joe Martin took a firm and decisive stand against any change in the LaFollette-Monroney reorganization of Congress.

"Republicans cannot afford to hack away at the reorganization setup," Martin warned when Representatives W. Sterling Cole of New York and George Bates of Massachusetts, ranking Republicans on the Naval Affairs Committee, wanted to hold out against amalgamation with the Military Affairs Committee.

"Even though you think there might be changes for the better," the Speaker continued, "you must remember that the bill was passed by Congress and has become law. If we go in there and try to tear away the consolidation of committees, the people of the country are going to think we wanted reorganization only in order to get ourselves bigger salaries and are ready to junk the rest of the bill." (The bill increased members' salaries from $10,000 to $15,000.)

Bates and Cole then took the floor, each delivering a grandiose eulogy on the great history of the Naval Affairs Committee though sadly agreeing not to carry their fight to the floor of the House.

Good Neighbors Cool

ONE OF THE BEST friends the United States ever had south of the border, former Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil, arrived here this week in what to him may have seemed like a homecoming. For, as Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, Aranha knew this country better than any other recent ambassador, perhaps better than many Americans.

He traveled from coast to coast by auto, visited U. S. cattle ranches (he is a cattle rancher himself), attended Republican and Democratic political conventions, never missed the Kentucky Derby, and coined this diagnosis of Democratic-GOP campaign tactics: "The Republicans promise Santa Claus to both the rich and the poor; the Democrats promise Santa Claus to the poor with the rich man's money."

While Aranha's current visit to the U. S. A. may have seemed like a homecoming from a personal viewpoint, from a broader point of view it may not. For, in the years since he served as Ambassador and Brazilian Foreign Minister, the United States has largely reversed Roosevelt's keen interest in Latin American affairs. And while we have been arguing about Trieste and the Danube, our former good neighbors have started turning in other directions.

Aranha is scheduled to speak in Cleveland this week, and, if he talks straight from the shoulder, he will disclose that the Communist vote in Latin American countries has jumped alarmingly, that the old wartime bond between the United States and Latin America has cooled, that the U. S. A. cannot buy friendship with Export-Import Bank loans, and that we really will have to work at good-neighborliness if we want to keep the best international asset we have—the Pan American bond of unity.

FCC Scramble

A TERRIFIC tug-of-war has developed behind the scenes for the one vacancy on the Federal Communications Commission. Though supposed to go to a Democrat, the Republicans are determined to grab it. Here are their candidates:

Marion Martin—Recently ousted by Taft forces from the Republican National Committee. A capable lady when it comes to women's problems, Miss Martin is being pushed by Guy Gannett, Portland, Me., radio station operator and newspaper publisher; also by Senator White of Maine, new chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee which will pass on radio legislatoin.

Thad Brown, jr.—Son of late Ohio GOP leader by that name, who served under Hoover as an FCC commissioner. Brown is an expert radio attorney and knows the industry backward and forward. He is being pushed by Senator Capehart of Indiana.

Note.—President Truman may fool GOP leaders and appoint a Democrat. He has in mind former Senator James Mead of New York or former Congressman Chase Going Woodhouse of Connecticut.

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NAUSEA caused by travel motion, relieved with MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
Used successfully over a third of a century on LAND and SEA...
THE WORLD OVER

If Stuffy Nose Spoils Sleep Tonight DO THIS!
A little Va-tro-nol in each nostril quickly opens up nasal passages to relieve stuffy transient congestion. Makes breathing easier. Invites restful sleep. Works fine! . . . Grand for relieving sniffy distress of head colds. Try it! Follow directions in the package.
VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

Portraits

By James J. Metcalfe

Secretary

In many ways on business days . . . The boss depends on her . . . This lady who is more than just . . . A good stenographer . . . For she not only has to type . . . And write in shorthand style . . . And she not only has to know . . . Exactly how to file . . . But she must have some business sense . . . And when she is alone . . . She has to handle everything . . . As though it were her own . . . She has to deal with those who call . . . In person or by mail . . . And help the firm make money so . . . The business will not fail . . . Her problems are innumerable . . . And some of them get old . . . But she who does her duty well . . . Is worth her weight in gold.

BE SMART

That cutaway motif is going to loom tremendously important in spring fashions! It gives toppers a stunning new silhouette. Or if you prefer day-and-night versatility in a coat, consider one of those tie-belt wraparounds—so new in white!

Hagelstein—Heider

Married New Year's Day in Universalist National Memorial Church by Dr. John Van Schaick, jr., were **Miss Cleora L. Heider**, daughter of Mrs. Charles W. Heider of Washington, and **Hans A. Hagelstein**, son of Mrs. Gustave J. Hagelstein of Staten Island, N. Y.

Escorted by Lieut. Comdr. Sydney E. Cross, USN, the bride was gowned in white silk crepe de chine with a lace crown holding her finger-tip illusion veil and carried calla lilies. Mrs. Phyllis H. Ramsey was her sister's matron of honor, costumed in turquois blue. Cyril G. Cogswell served as best man and ushers were James C. Ramsey, jr., Gilbert Sanders, Joseph Raimondi and Eugene J. Matchett, jr.

After a wedding trip to New Orleans and the Southwest, the newlyweds will make their home on Staten Island.

Postman Rings Twice

Columbus, Ohio (U.P.). — Twin brothers as postmen make it slightly confusing for residents of Columbus' west side. Floyd C. Clark and Lloyd J. Clark, 29-year-old identical twins, carry routes in the same area.

You can Steal the Scene With a Skin That's Soft as Velvet— Fresh as a Rose
Barbara Gould
Velvet of Roses Dry Skin Cream
$1.75 $2.25 (Plus Tax)

Toasted Hazelnut
ICE CREAM
Yes . . . this grand, nut-filled, creamy-smooth Sealtest Flavor is back again!
Here's an ice cream that's both crunchy and creamy-smooth! For big, crisp morsels of oven-roasted, salted nuts are blended all through fine, golden cream. Have YOU tasted it yet?
Southern Dairies
Sealtest ICE CREAM
Tune in the Sealtest Village Store, starring Jack Haley, Thursdays, 9:30 P. M., WRC

Charbert's Fabulous
perfume with the audacity of a shooting star

TERRY

MY SURLY FRIEND, DO YOU NOT THINK I WOULD MAKE A GOOD CHARACTER ACTRESS?
YOU ARE MUCH TOO VAIN, MY DEAR, TO EVER BE GOOD AT OUR TRADE. I REMIND YOU AGAIN, THE SCHEME CALLS FOR A FURTIVE RATHER THAN A GRAND ENTRANCE.
DID YOU TELL THIS HIGHBINDER TO KEEP AN EYE ON US?... OR IS HE THE FRIENDLY TYPE?
PURELY A TEMPORARY MEASURE TO PREVENT YOU FROM BEING RASH BEFORE WE LEAVE.
AFTER WE GO, I DON'T THINK YOU WILL STRAY FAR! THE PLANE WON'T FLY, AND I WOULDN'T ADVISE A WALKING TOUR OF THESE HILLS!
A FINE THING! WE HAVE TO STAY HOME AND KEEP HOUSE WHILE YOU GO TO SOME MASQUERADE!
HE IS DROLL, THIS LITTLE ONE! AND THE TALL ONE IS HANDSOME! WHEN WE RETURN WITH MANY HILL PEOPLE YELPING AT OUR HEELS, AND THEY ARE FORCED TO JOIN US, I SHALL HAVE DIFFICULTY DECIDING WHICH ONE IS TO MAKE LOVE TO ME!

JOE PALOOKA

LATE THAT NIGHT
I WONDER IF BUCKSHOT GOT BACK. IT'S TWELVE O'CLOCK.
I'LL TRY TO GET HIM.
TROUBLE ON THE LINE. THEY WON'T BE ABLE TO FIX IT TILL MORNING. WE MIGHT AS WELL START OUT EARLY FOR HIS PLACE.
YES, YOU'RE RIGHT. BUT WON'T IT PUT YOU OUT, MR. GILL?
NO, NOTHING. I HATE WORSE THAN A HORSE-THIEF!
MY REASON FOR WANTING TO FIND HIM IS... THAT MAN MAY HAVE SEEN ANN... I'LL DROP THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM FOR STEALING MY HORSES... IF... IF HE CAN GIVE ME ANY NEWS OF HER.
HAL FISHER

MARY WORTH

WHAT AN AMAZING STORY, VAN!
IT DOESN'T CHANGE MY FEELING ABOUT CRYSTAL, MRS. WORTH.. BUT IT MAY CHANGE MOTHER'S!
MOTHER HAD NO FAULT TO FIND WITH CRYSTAL.. IT WAS HER FAMILY...
VAN!.. LOOK THERE... COMING OUT OF THAT STORE!.. CAN THAT POSSIBLY BE..?
CRYSTAL!
DARLING! SOMETHING CRACKED! I HOPE IT WASN'T A RIB?
WORSE YET, SWEETHEART!.. TWO DOZEN HARD-TO-GET FEVER THERMOMETERS!
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Publishers Syndicate
1-9-47

MYRTLE

WE'LL HIDE IN THE HALL AND STICK THE HOSE AROUND THE CORNER!
OH! SO YOU THINK YOU'RE SMART, GETTING THE BIG EASY CHAIR WHILE I'M OUT BRINGING IN YOUR PAPER!
DON'T BE SILLY! BINGO COULDN'T HAVE SAID THAT TO YOU!
MAYBE NOT, BUT HE SURE THOUGHT IT!
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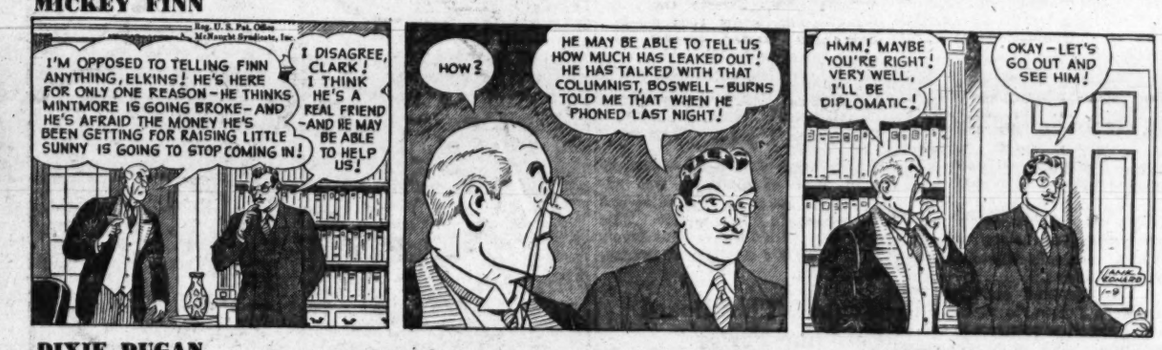
MICKEY FINN


Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
© McNaught Syndicate, Inc.
I'M OPPOSED TO TELLING FINN ANYTHING, ELKINS! HE'S HERE FOR ONLY ONE REASON - HE THINKS MINTMORE IS GOING BROKE - AND HE'S AFRAID THE MONEY HE'S BEEN GETTING FOR RAISING LITTLE SUNNY IS GOING TO STOP COMING IN!
I DISAGREE, CLARK! I THINK HE'S A REAL FRIEND - AND HE MAY BE ABLE TO HELP US!
HOW?
HE MAY BE ABLE TO TELL US HOW MUCH HAS LEAKED OUT! HE HAS TALKED WITH THAT COLUMNIST, BOSWELL - BURNS TOLD ME THAT WHEN HE PHONED LAST NIGHT!
HMM! MAYBE YOU'RE RIGHT! VERY WELL, I'LL BE DIPLOMATIC!
OKAY - LET'S GO OUT AND SEE HIM!

DIXIE DUGAN

IT'S ONLY A CAN OPENER, BOY FRIEND" AND SINCE YOU ARE IN MY HOME, ALLOW ME TO INVITE YOU ALL TO DINNER! FROM THE CAN - HELP YOURSELVES
THANKS - IS THIS TOWN YOUR HIDE-OUT?
I'LL ASK THE QUESTIONS, "BOY-FRIEND" - YOU FOLLOWED ME HERE - BUT HOW ARE YOU GOING TO GET OUT TO COLLECT THE REWARD?
WE WEREN'T TRAILING YOU, MAGGIE - HONEST! EACH TIME I MET YOU WAS MERE COINCIDENCE
SURE - SURE! THEN WHY ARE YOU HERE IN A "GHOST TOWN"??
WE - UH - THAT IS - WELL, WE PROMISED WE WOULDN'T TELL IT TO ANYBODY - AND IT'S GOT TO INCLUDE YOU
SURE - SURE! - WELL - NOW THAT YOU'RE HERE I'LL TRY TO MAKE YOU AS UN-COMFORTABLE AS POSSIBLE.

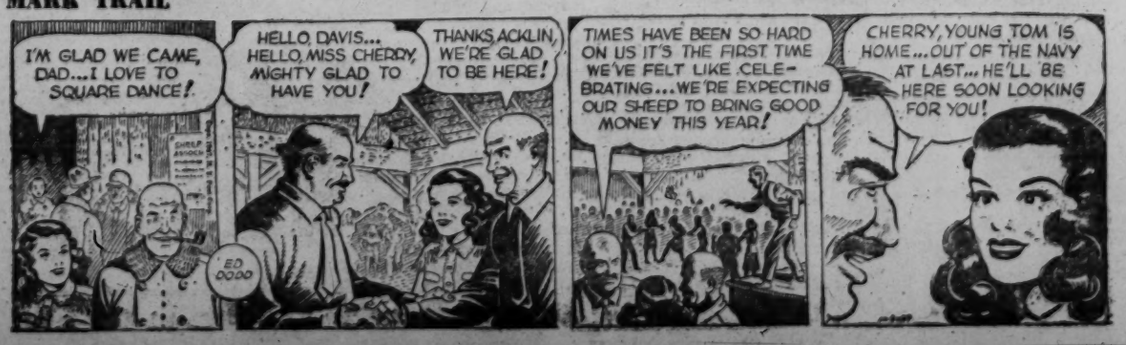
CHIEF WAHOO and STEVE ROPER

YOU MEAN COPS GONNA TRY TO MAKE BAD GUYS SHOOT AT TOOTOO DE VINE STEVE? SOUNDS HEAP LOCO TO WAHOO!
SHE'LL BE GUARDED LIKE THE CROWN JEWELS, CHIEF, AT ALL TIMES! THE IDEA IS TO COAX CLIPPER AND HIS BOYS OUT OF HIDING!
HERE'S YER ELECTRIC HEATER, CLIPPER!... I SURE HAD A TIME FINDIN' IT!
THAT'S SWELL, MAW FOGLIGHTS! NOW RUN THE EXTENSION OVER TO YOUR SHACK, THROUGH THE WINDOW AND PLUG IT IN! BURY THE CORD WHERE IT CROSSES THE JUNK LOT! GET GOING!
CLIPPER!... "VOICES!" HOLY CATFISH! L-LOOK HERE!
CLIP!
1-9-47

WINNIE WINKLE

DADDY GONNA BUILD HOUSE FOR US!!
DADDY BUILD HOUSE OUT'A BUILDIN' BLOCK.!!
OH, N-NO-ER-- YOU MUSTN'T ASK DADDY TO DO THAT--
WHY NOT?
WHY NOT, MOMMY?
YES, WHY NOT??
DADDY BUILD NICE HOUSE!
DADDY SMART!
SENSE OF TOUCH, HONEY, SEE?
YES, I SEE!!

MARK TRAIL


I'M GLAD WE CAME, DAD... I LOVE TO SQUARE DANCE!
HELLO, DAVIS... HELLO, MISS CHERRY, MIGHTY GLAD TO HAVE YOU!
THANKS, ACKLIN, WE'RE GLAD TO BE HERE!
ED DODD
TIMES HAVE BEEN SO HARD ON US IT'S THE FIRST TIME WE'VE FELT LIKE CELEBRATING... WE'RE EXPECTING OUR SHEEP TO BRING GOOD MONEY THIS YEAR!
CHERRY, YOUNG TOM IS HOME... OUT OF THE NAVY AT LAST... HE'LL BE HERE SOON LOOKING FOR YOU!

DONALD DUCK

ELMO

MY LANDLADY IS SURE A WONDERFUL WOMAN, SO UNSELFISH AND THOUGHTFUL
I'M GOING TO TRY AND BE LIKE HER AND BRING HAPPINESS TO THE UNFORTUNATE
OH, THANK YOUSE, SIR, FOR NOT STEPPING ON MY FINGERS WHILE I PICKS UP THIS CIGAR BUTT
I'M TRYING TO BE THOUGHTFUL, SO PEOPLE WON'T BE UNHAPPY
WHILE IN THE KINGDOM OF PEDESTRANIA HOME OF THE RUGGED PEDESTRIANS,
I'M UNHAPPY
SAY THE WORD, YOUR HIGHNESS, AND I'LL HAVE THE LORD HIGH CHAMBERLAIN BREAK A LEG, JUST FOR THE LAUGH

OZARK IKE

WE'RE HITTIN' TH' BACK-STRETCH WITH A SIX-LENGTH LEAD, HI-BAWL... NOW LET'S REALLY OPEN UP!
I COULD'VE WON HALF A MILLION ON HI-BAWL, BUT YOU BET MY DOUGH ON TH' WRONG NAG!... SO COME ON, SNOWFALL!
LOOK, MISS RATION! HI-BAWL'S SLOWIN' DOWN!
(GROAN) TH' CRAZY CASANOVA CAN'T RESIST TH' FILLIES! NOW HE'S LETTIN' BOBBIE-SOX CATCH HIM!!

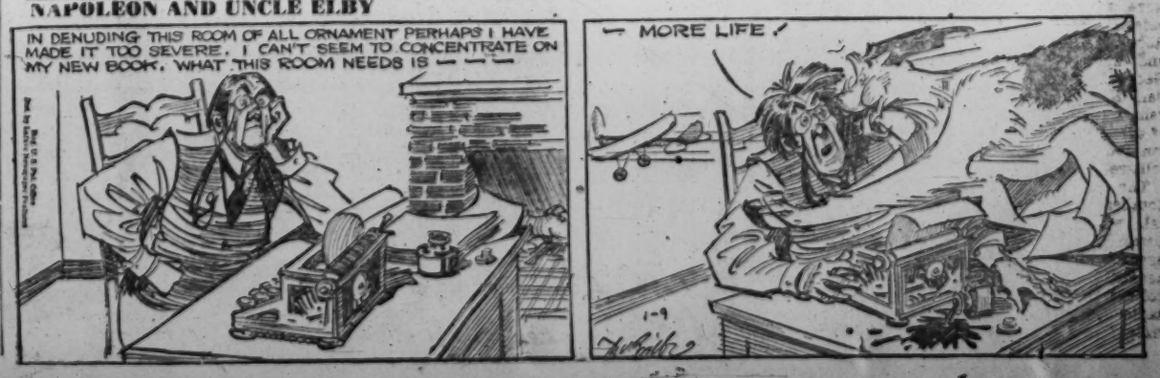
PENNY

IT'S JUST TOO SIMPLY TRAGICALLY GHASTLY, AUNT ELLEN. I JUST DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO.
I MEAN, HE'S REALLY AN AWFULLY NICE SORT BUT I REALLY LIKE DOODIE BEST, I'VE DEFINITELY DECIDED.
AHEM..
WHY NOT HAVE A HEART TO HEART TALK WITH LESTER. RETURN HIS CLASS PIN AND BREAK YOUR ENGAGEMENT?
LATER MAYBE...
BUT RIGHT NOW I DON'T FEEL THAT I KNOW HIM QUITE WELL ENOUGH!
HAENIGSEN

DOTTY

GLAD I PICKED UP THE PORTABLE RADIO... BUT THERE WAS SOMETHING ELSE DOTTY WANTED ME TO GET, TOO...
I SIMPLY CAN'T GO HOME TILL I REMEMBER WHAT SHE WANTED... NOW--LET-ME... SEE...
1-9
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Publishers Syndicate
"AND ASK YOUR DRUGGEST FOR "PEPSI-PASTE" DENTAL CREAM"
TOOTH PASTE? THAT'S IT!!
DRUG STORE
BUFORD TONE

NAPOLEON AND UNCLE ELBY


IN DENUDING THIS ROOM OF ALL ORNAMENT PERHAPS I HAVE MADE IT TOO SEVERE. I CAN'T SEEM TO CONCENTRATE ON MY NEW BOOK. WHAT THIS ROOM NEEDS IS — — —
— MORE LIFE!
1-9

Today's Radio Programs

THE WASHINGTON POST
Thursday, January 9, 1947

THURSDAY — WASHINGTON — E.S.T.

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 6, 7, 8:30. Today's Prelude, 6:05. Town Clock, 7:10, 8, 3:35. David Wills, 7:45	WRC Almanac, 5:30. News, 6, 7, 7:30, 8. 8:30, Timekeeper. 6:05-9. Weather, 6:30.	News, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30. Art Brown, 6:05-9. Sports, 7:40. Union Station, 8:35.	News, 6, 7, 8, Jerry Strong, Wake Up With WINX, 6:05-9.	Hunnicutt, 6-9. News, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15. 6:35 Stewardship 6:45 Devotions	Corn Squeezing Time, 5:30-7:30; News, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, Arthur Godfrey, 7:10-9:45.
9	:00 Breakfast Club :15 Don McNeil :30 Jack Owen :45 Sam Cowling	Al Roth News; Nancy Osgood	Musical Clock with Art Brown Easy Listening	News; Music in the Air Pat Griffith	Mike Hunnicutt Alice Lane	Godfrey, Mahoney Arthur Godfrey Home Service Daily
10	:00 My True Story :15 ; Hymns :30 Hymns, All Churches :45 Listening Post	Herson in Person Lora Lawton Road of Life Joyce Jordan	Spice in Life Here's Kopeland	News; Music Hall	Open House	Janice Grey Hymns Evelyn Winters Time to Remember
11	:00 Breakfast with Breneman :15 :30 Ruth Crane :45	Fred Waring Jack Berch Show David Harum	Cecil Brown Tell Your Neighbor Karl Bates Creates Victor Lindlahr	News; Symphony Hour Symphony No. 2 By Dvorak (Czech Philharmonic)	Rhythm Roundup Crosby Time Pin-Up Tunes	News You're the Top Grand Slam Rosemary
12	:00 News, Evans :15 South American Way :30 Kenny Baker Show :45	News; Dave Brinkley Look to This Day Art Van Damme Nancy Osgood	Up to Minute News Morton Downey Ray Henle Easy Aces	NEWS ROUNDUP Midday Star Time Lunch With J. Dorsey Latin Touch	Tello-Test News; Music Man on Street	Kate Smith Aunt Jenny Romance, Helen Trent Our Gal Sunday
1	:00 Baukhage Talking :15 Hollywood Story :30 Kitchen Kwiz :45	To Music Tin Pan Ballet Robert McCormick	Erskine Johnson Meet Your Neighbor Musical Comedy Quiz Cliff Edwards	News; Swing Serenade Melodic Moments	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	Big Sister Ma Perkins Young Dr. Malone Road of Life
2	:00 Music Box :15 Jim Gibbons :30 Bride and Groom :45 John Nelson	Today's Children Woman in White Masquerade Light of the World	Cedric Foster Smile Time Queen for a Day	News; Pops Concert Saint-Saens' "Carnival of the Animals"	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	Second Mrs. Burton Perry Mason Lone Journey Rose of My Dreams
3	:00 Ladies Be Seated :15 Accent on Music :30 :45 Geo. Barnes Octet	Life Can Be Beautiful Ma Perkins Pepper Young's Family Right to Happiness	Easy Does It	News; Tea for Two	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	Aunt Mary Dr. Paul Stumpus Meet the Missus
4	:00 Tommy Bartlett :15 :30 News, Evans :45 Accent on Music	Backstage Wife Stella Dallas Lorenzo Jones Young Widow Brown	Buck Rogers	News; Broadway Bandwagon Music Hall	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	House Party ; News That's Life
5	:00 Terry & the Pirates :15 Sky King :30 Jack Armstrong :45 Charm School of Air	When a Girl Marries Portia Faces Life Just Plain Bill Front Page Farrell	Hop Harrigan Superman Captain Midnight Tom Mix	News; Music Hall	Band of the Day Crooners' Battle Sports; Theater Theater of the Air	School of the Air Word from Country Fact Finder
6	:00 Evans; Agronsky :15 Stardust; Sports :30 Earl Godwin :45 Singing Sam	News; Leif Eid Tyner Time Brinkley; Bergman Lowell Thomas	Warner-Brott Sports, Brundige Johnson Family Art Brown	NEWS ROUNDUP Bob Wolff, Sports Dinner Concert	Melody Lane Sports, Wakeman Supper Club	News; D. C. Diary City Desk; Govt. News Speaking of Sports News; Robert Trout
7	:00 Louise Massey :15 Raymond Swing :30 Professor Quiz :45	Supper Club News of the World Grand Marquee	Fulton Lewis jr. Man Behind the Band News, R. Eaton Inside of Sports	News; Piano Music Date: Vic Damone Dance Tempo	Popular Tunes Bill McCune Orch. News with Austad Govt. News & Music	Mystery of the Week Jack Smith Show Mr. Keen
8	:00 Lum 'n' Abner :15 Monitor News :30 Town Meeting :45	Aldrich Family Burns and Allen	Sound Off Count of Monte Cristo	News; Opera "La Forza Del Destino" By Verdi	To Win the Peace United We Stand News; 1450 Club (Jackson Lowe)	Suspense FBI in Peace & War ; News, Henry
9	:00 :15 :30 Living; Voices :45 In the Evening	Kraft Music Hall Jack Haley	News, Gabriel Heatter Real Life Stories Treasure Hour of Song		1450 Club (Jackson Lowe) News; 1450 Club (Jackson Lowe)	Dick Haymes Show Crime Photographer
10	:00 World Security Workshop :15 :30 Rabbi Gerstenfeld :45	Abbott and Costello Eddie Cantor	Evening Serenade Music Hall	News; Music by Woody Herman Music for Dreaming	Juke Box Revue Your Gov't and Mine News; 1450 Club (Jackson Lowe)	Reader's Digest Radio Edition Columbia Workshop
11	:00 News, Evans :15 Hour of Dreams :30 Lee Dayton :45 Ray Michael	News; Music Richard Harkness Cleveland Forum on World Affairs	Voice of Washington Fulton Lewis, jr. Sweet Music ; News	News—Post Preview Music for the Years	1450 Club (Jackson Lowe) News; 1450 Club (Jackson Lowe)	News, Collingwood Joseph Harsch; Sports Moondial (Eddie Gallaher)

Verdi's "FORCE OF DESTINY"—another Concert-at-Home, 8:05 to 10 p. m.

WINX
1340 on your dial

Tonight WINX and WINX-FM bring you another beloved opera—a recorded performance of Verdi's "The Force of Destiny" with a cast composed of Italy's finest opera stars. Enjoy the finest in opera right in your own living room—tonight, 8:05 to 10 p. m.

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● Between 9 a.m. and 11:15 p.m. all WINX programs are duplicated on WINX-FM. See WINX listing above ●

The Washington Post Stations

New Garfinckel Stock Listed on D. C. Exchange

By S. Oliver Goodman

The Washington Stock Exchange yesterday admitted to trading 160,000 shares of Julius Garfinckel & Co., 4½ per cent convertible preferred stock, following approval by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The new issue, previously traded over-the-counter, immediately took the spotlight on the exchange with 110 shares exchanging hands at 25¾. Closing price was 25½ bid and 26 asked.

Originally issued on December 6, 1946, at $25 a share, Garfinckel's 4½ per cent preferred is expected to be one of the active issues on the local exchange. Garfinckel common, also traded on the market here, was one of the livellest issues last year with about 4500 shares traded.

Garfinckel 5½ per cent preferred also was active last year with about 3400 shares changing hands.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Opens New Branch Office

J. Arthur Warner & Co., Inc., yesterday announced the opening of a branch office at 1420 New York ave. nw. under the management of Phil J. K. Reily. Also associated in the Washington office will be Guy Campbell, Patrick C. Cronin, Earl McQueen, James C. Patterson, E. D. Sampson, G. L. Sampson and Abbott Ware.

Marshall to Join WBCC

Joseph W. Marshall, advertising manager of Griffith-Consumers Co., has been named commercial manager of WBCC, Bethesda-Chevy Chase. Mr. Marshall will join the station's staff on January 15, Willard D. Egolf, president of WBCC, announced. The station expects to be on the air February 1.

Sears Sales up 45%

Sears, Roebuck & Co. reported December, 1946, sales of $196,396,021, up 45.5 per cent from $134,833,927 in December, 1945. Sales for the 11 months ended December 31, 1946, totaled $1,560,612.54, up 3.7 per cent from $983,453,028 in the like 1945 months. Sales for both December and the 11 months in 1946 were the highest on record.

Food Price Index Dips

Dun & Bradstreet's food price index for the week ended January 7 declined to $6.20 from $6.21 in the preceding week and compared with $4.14 for the corresponding week a year ago.

Commodities advancing included flour, wheat, corn, rye, oats and butter. Declining were hams, bellies, cocoa, hogs and sheep.

The price index represents the sum total per pound of 31 food commodities in general use.

Safeway Sales Up 31%

Safeway Stores, Inc., yesterday reported sales of four weeks ended December 28 of $78,104,365, an increase of 31.5 per cent over $59,406,623 in the corresponding week in 1945. Sales for the 52 weeks ended December 28 totaled $844,830,999, or 27.1 per cent more than $664,623,382 in the preceding 52-week period.

Store Sales Surge

F. W. Woolworth Co. reported December sales of $86,093,208, an increase of 19.9 per cent over $71,851,196 in December, 1945. Sales for the year totaled $552,355,364, or 15.7 per cent above $477,131,876 in 1945.

Montgomery Ward & Co. announced its sales in December of 117,280,737 were the highest for one month in the company's history and were 40.9 per cent above the December, 1945, total. The first 11 months of fiscal year showed total sales of $968,577,934 or 48.6 per cent higher than in comparable 1945 period.

Earnings Statements

Collins & Aikman Corp. and subsidiaries, excluding its Canadian subsidiary, reported net profit for nine months ended November 30 of $3,330,294, equal to $5.82 a common share, compared with $2,210,433, or $3.71 a common share, in the corresponding 1945 period.

A. G. Spalding & Sons, Inc., reported for the fiscal year ended October 31 net income of $1,469,435, or $2.82 a common share, against $882,483, or $1.84 a common share, in the preceding year.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, Jan. 8 (AP).—A stepping up in the Government's corn export buying program, leading to belief that more of this grain will be sent abroad in February, created buying in yellow grain futures on the Board of Trade today.

With the January delivery setting the pace, corn at one time had gains extending to nearly 2 cents, but part of the upturn was lost before the close. Oats advanced in sympathy with corn but late selling erased most gains in wheat.

Wheat closed ⅜ lower to ⅛ higher, January 2.13¼, corn was up ⅜ to 1¼, January 1.31⅜@1.31¾, and oats, ⅛ to ⅜ higher, March 75¼@75⅞.

Range follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January	2.13¾	2.14⅛	2.13⅛	2.13⅛
March	2.04⅛	2.04⅜	2.03¾	2.04⅜
May	1.93⅝	1.94⅜	1.93¼	1.93⅜
July	1.78⅛	1.79	1.77⅞	1.78⅛
Corn—				
January	1.31	1.32¼	1.30⅝	1.31¾
March	1.28⅞	1.30	1.28⅛	1.29¾
May	1.28	1.28¼	1.28	1.28⅜
July	1.26½	1.27	1.26½	1.26¾
Oats—				
March	74½	75¼	74½	75⅜
May	68½	69⅜	68½	69⅛
July	63⅛	64	63⅛	63¾
September	60⅛	60¾	60	60¾
Barley—				
March	1.25¾	1.25¾	1.25¾	1.25¾
Lard—				
July	21.25	21.25	21.25	21.25
September	20.30	20.75	20.30	20.75

Cash Grain

Chicago, Jan. 8 (AP).—WHEAT—None.

CORN—No. 4 yellow, 1.29¼@1.32¼; No. 5 yellow, 1.22½@1.23¼.

OATS—No. 1 heavy mixed, 88¼; No. 1 mixed, 86; No. 1 heavy white, 88¼@88½; No. 1 white, 88.

BARLEY—Malting, 1.40@1.75 nominal; feed, 1.08@1.30 nominal.

FIELD SEED—Per hundredweight; Red clover, 43.00@47.00; sweet clover, 11.50@13.00; red top, 17.50@18.50; timothy, 7.40@7.75.

Naval Stores

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 8 (AP).—TURPENTINE, 1.20½; offerings, 6; sales, 8100; receipts, 8; shipments, 102; stocks, 3196.

ROSIN—Offerings and sales, 30; receipts, 17; shipments, none; stocks, 10,853.

Quote: B, 6.85; D, 7.15; E, 7.65; F, 8.10; G through X, 811.

(The Jacksonville naval stores daily market report has been discontinued due to dwindling shipments of turpentine and rosin.)

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total sales yesterday, 790,000 shares; previous day, 980,000; week ago, closed; year ago, 2,924,980; two years ago, 2,109,695; January 1 to date, 4,682,160; year ago, 10,356,740; two years ago, 14,239,247.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Jan. 8.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 ind.	176.91	176.93	176.04	176.08	+0.57
20 rails	50.37	50.71	50.24	50.46	—0.11
15 utils.	36.97	37.30	36.73	37.04	+0.08
65 stks.	64.32	64.85	64.14	64.62	+0.11

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 79,700; rails, 31,320; utilities, 42,300; 65 stocks, 153,320.

	Sales Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab	1	86	86	86	.....
ACF-Brill Mot.	9	9	8¾	9	— ⅛
Adams Exp.	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult.	3	34⅞	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅜
Admiral Corp.	8	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduction	15	36¼	35	35¾	+ ¾
Alaska Juneau	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Aldens Inc	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¾
Alleghany Corp	18	4	3⅞	3⅞	.....
Alleghany pf.	11	36	35	35¾	+ ⅛
Alleg Lud St.	4	45	44¾	44¾	— ¼
Al Chem & Dye	3	174⅞	174⅛	174⅛	+ ⅜
Allied Kid	6	19	18¾	19	.....
Allied Strs	34	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
Allis-Chm.	30	37½	36½	36½	—1
Allis-Ch. M. pf.	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	.....
Alpha P. Cem.	1	32	32	32	— ¾
Amal Leather	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	.....
Amal Leath pf	1	78	78	78	— ½
Am Ag Ch Del.	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Am Airlines	35	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Am Airlines pf	5	72	71¼	72	.....
Am Bank Note.	3	30⅛	29½	30⅛	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh	4	46	46	46	+1
Am Cable & R	18	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	.....
Am Can	6	94	92	93¾	+ 1¾
Am Car & F.	5	50	49½	50	.....
Am Car&F pf	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ¾
Am Ch & Cab.	4	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Am Colortype.	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Am Distill	3	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ⅜
Am Export L.	92	19½	18¼	19⅜	+ ⅜
Am & For Pwr	5	6	6	6	— ⅛
Am&FP $7 pf.	2	114½	114	114	—1½
Am&FP $6 pf.	1	99	99	99	.....
Am&FP 2 pf.	7	22¼	21¾	22	+ ¼
Am Hide & L	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
Am Home Prod	8	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
Am Ice	11	13	13	13	— ⅛
Am Inv Ill.	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
Am Loco	29	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Am M& Fdy	6	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Am M & Met	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Am Metal	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
Am Molasses	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Am News Co	2	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	11	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	2	117¼	117¼	117¼	— ¼
Am P&L $5 pf	1	107⅜	107⅜	108	+ ⅝
Am R & St. S.	27	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill	17	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅛
Am Safety Raz	1	14⅛	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R.	19	56¾	56¼	56¼	— ⅜
Am Snuff	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs	10	33½	32¾	33½	— ⅛
Am Stove	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Am Sugar Ref.	42	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel	45	172⅜	171⅞	172⅜	— ⅛
Am Tobacco	6	81¾	81	81¾	— ⅜
Am Tob B	8	82½	82¼	82¼	— ⅜
Am Viscose	1	56⅝	56¾	56¾	—1¼
Am Wat Wks	28	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	53	32¾	31¾	31¾	—1¼
Am Wool pf	7	99	98¼	98¼	— ¾
Am Wool $4 pf.	2	85½	85	85	—2½
Am Zinc LeSS	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	.....
Anaconda Cop	33	39¾	39¼	39½	— ⅛
Anchor Hock Gl	4	50	48¾	48¾	—2¼
Anderson Clayt	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ¼
Ander-Prich Oil	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
A P W Prod	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
Arch-Dan-M	1	37⅞	37½	37½	.....
Armour & Co	59	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	.....
Armour pr pf	1	100	100	100	.....
Armstrong Cork	5	54	53¾	53⅝	— ⅛
Artloom Corp	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Assd Dry Goods	17	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Atch & Sf. P.	12	95⅞	93¾	94	— ⅛
A T F Inc	5	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line	6	50¾	50¼	50¼	.....
Atl G & W Ind.	2	28	28	28	.....
Atl G&W Ind pf	2	66	66	66	—2½
Atl Refining	11	37¼	36¼	37	+ ¾
Atlas Corp	2	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Aust Nich pf	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Autocar Co	3	27¼	27	27¼	— ⅛
Autom Canteen	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Aviation Corp	26	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Aviation Corp pf	5	44¾	43¾	44¾	+ ⅛
Baid Loco	8	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	21	15	14¾	14⅞	.....
Balt & Ohio pf	11	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	2	54½	54¼	54½	— ⅛
Barker Bros	2	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil	3	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wk	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars	11	22	22	22½	+ ⅛
Beech Aire	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Belding-Hem	2	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Bell Aire	2	18	18	18	.....
Bell & Howell	22	23	23	23	.....
Bendix Aviat	16	37¼	36½	36⅞	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	.....
Benef Ind Ln pf	1	100½	100½	100½	.....
Best & Co.	4	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ⅛
Beth Steel	29	72¾	72¼	72¾	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf	1	147	147	147	.....
Bigelow-Sanf	2	59½	58½	58½	.....
Blaw-Knox	1	18⅞	18¼	18¼	.....
Bliss & Laugh	2	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Bliss E W	5	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Boeing Air	6	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
Bond Strs	8	32	31¾	31¾	.....
Borden Co	10	48¾	47¾	48¾	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner	16	45¾	45	45½	— ⅛
Bower Roll Br	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Brandt Air	1	12	12	12	.....
Bridgeport Br.	13	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg	6	35	34¼	35	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat	19	28	27¾	28	.....
Bristol-Myers	2	56½	56¼	56½	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas	6	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Brunswick-Erie	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Budd Co.	21	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
Budd Co. pf	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ⅛
Bullard Co	4	22	22	22	.....
Bulova Watch	4	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
Burling Mills	13	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach	13	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	4	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Butler Bros	4	23	23	23	— ⅛
Byers A M	9	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Byron Jackson	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Calif Packing	7	28¾	28¼	28¾	.....
Callahan Z-Ld.	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	.....
Calumet & Hec	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
Campbell Wy.	41	27¼	26¼	27¼	+ ¼
Can Dry G Ale	25	15¼	15	15¼	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	22	13	12¾	13	— ⅛
Capital Adm A.	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf	7	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
Carey P&G	7	39¼	38¾	39	+ ⅛
Carrier Corp	4	16	16	16	— ⅛
Carrier Cp pf.	3	38¾	37¾	38¼	.....
Case J I Co.	8	36	36	36	— ⅛
Caterpil Tract	16	60½	59½	60½	— ⅛
Celanese Corp.	9	21	20¼	20¾	.....
Celotex Corp	13	29¼	28¾	29⅛	— ⅛
Celotex Corp pf	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre.	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Cen H G & E	2	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
Cen NY P pf.	1	91½	91½	91½	+1¼
Cent RR N J.	1	9	9	9	.....
Century El.	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas.	2	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Pd	20	20¾	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅛
Chain Belt	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Champ P & F	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Checker Cab.	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio	27	53¾	52¾	53¾	+ ⅛
Chicago Corp	13	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill.	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A.	2	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill pf	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf.	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Chi I & L A ct	11	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
Ch M S P&P	12	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
Ch M S P&P pf	16	35⅜	34⅝	35	.....
Chi N W	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅛
Chi & NW. pf.	9	20¾	19¾	20	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool.	4	23¾	23	23¾	+ ⅛
Chi Yell Cab.	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Childs Co	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp	32	91	89¼	90⅞	+ ⅛
Cin G & E	10	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
C I T Finan	18	46	45⅛	46	+ ⅛
City Ice & Fuel	6	31¾	31	31¾	— ⅛
City Invest.	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
City Stores	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	.....
Climax Molyb	12	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
Clinton Ind.	1	36	36	36	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody	3	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
Coca-Cola	3	147¼	147¼	147¼	+1¼
Colgate-Palm-P	14	54	53½	53½	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	1	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir	12	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir pf	8	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
Colum Brcast	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
Colum Brcast B	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Colum G & E	101	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
Colum Pict	12	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
Colum Syst	1	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
Col & So Oh El	10	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
Coml Credit	13	46½	46¾	46½	+ ⅛
Coml Solvents	29	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Comwith Edis	37	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
Comw Edis pf	23	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Com & South pf	8	123⅛	121¼	121¼	—2
Conde Nast	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nair	5	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
Cons Copperm	10	6¾	6½	6½	.....
Cons Edison	54	28¼	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
Cons. Grocers	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	4	54	53	54	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	4	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee	9	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
Container Corp	6	44¾	44¼	44¾	— ⅛
Cont Bak	3	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Cont Can	21	39½	39¼	39½	— ⅛
Cont Can pf	3	107	107	107	—1
Cont Diam Fib	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
Cont Ins	8	50¾	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
Cont Motors	31	10¾	10¾	10¾	.....
Cont Oil Del.	10	28¾	28¾	28¾	.....
Cont Steel	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Corn Prod	9	74½	73¾	74½	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf	1	188	187½	188	+1
Cornell-Dub El	26	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Corning Glass	11	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Coty Inc	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Coty Internat.	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
Crane Co	6	39¾	39¼	39½	— ⅛
Cream of Wh.	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Ck & S.	1	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
Crown Ck pf.	4	48	47½	47½	— ⅛
Crown Zellerb.	20	33¾	32¾	33¼	— ⅛
Crown Zell 4 pf	2	128	128	128	+5½
Crucible Stl.	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf.	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ¼
Cuban-Am Sug	7	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack.	8	44¾	43½	43½	— ⅛
Cuneo Press.	4	18¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Curtis Publish.	9	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
Curtis P pr pf.	2	68⅜	68	68	—1⅛
Curtiss-Wr	23	6	5⅞	5⅞	.....
Curtiss-Wr A.	8	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham	2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
Dana Corp	4	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
Davega Strs	3	19	19	19	.....
Davison Chem.	4	18	17½	17¾	— ⅛
Dayton, P&L.	8	34¼	34	34	.....
Dayton Rub.	7	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Decca Rec	4	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
Deere & Co	22	38	37	37¾	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf.	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	4	38¾	38¼	38¼	.....
Del Lack & W.	7	71½	71	71½	— ⅛
Detroit Edison	6	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
Det Stl Corp.	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Devoe & R A.	4	30¼	30	30¼	— ⅛
Diamond Mat.	3	44	44	44	—1
Diam Mat pf	2	43¾	43¼	43¾	— ⅛
Dist Corp-Seag	48	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
Dr Pepper	30	30	30	30	—1½
Doehler-Jarvis	9	33¾	33¾	33¾	.....
Dome Mines	9	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Douglas Aircr	4	75¼	75	75	.....
Dresser Indust	12	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
Dresser Ind pf.	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	—1¼
Duplan Corp.	6	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
du Pont de N.	3	188½	188¼	188¼	+1½
du Pont pf.	4	126¼	126	126	— ¼
D W G Cigar.	4	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Eagle-Pich	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Eastern Air L.	16	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅛
East S Stl	4	45¼	45	45	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak	1	225	225	225	.....
Eaton Mfg	3	52¼	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
Edis Bros Strs	2	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
Ekco Prod	10	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Elastic Stop N.	1	7	7	7	.....
El Auto-Lite	7	58½	57¾	58½	+ ⅛
Elec Boat	12	15¼	14¾	15	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind.	5	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
El Pow & Lt.	21	17⅛	16½	17	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt$7 pf	1	160	160	160	+ ⅜
El Storage Bat.	3	49½	48¾	49⅛	.....
El Paso Nat G.	3	54	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
Emerson El M.	3	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Emer R & Fn	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Empire D El	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Endicott-John	2	69	68	69	+ 2
Eng Pub Serv.	3	31⅞	30¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
Equit Off Bldg.	6	3½	3	3	.....
Erie RR	6	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A.	1	54	53½	53½	— ⅛
Eureka Wms	3	11¾	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Evans Products	5	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Eversharp	6	25½	24¾	25¼	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O	2	42	41½	42	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar	3	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
Farns Tel & R	10	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Fed Lt&Trac	2	24	24	24	.....
Fed Mng&Sm.	2	42½	42½	42½	.....
Fed Mogul	2	48¼	48¼	48¼	—1¼
Fed Mot Truck.	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Federal D Strs.	15	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Fid P Fire Ins.	3	56	55¾	56	+ ⅜
Firestone T&R.	11	57⅞	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
Firest T&R Pf.	1	106½	106½	106½	— ½
First Nat Strs	2	58¾	58¼	58¼	—1¼
Firth Carpet	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Flintkote	1	36⅜	35¾	36⅜	+ ⅛
Florida Pow	4	27¼	27	27¼	— ⅛
Florsheim Sh A	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	6	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Food Fair Strs.	5	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Food Mach	5	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
Froedt G & M.	2	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tr pf	1	100½	100½	100½	.....
Gabriel Co	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
Gair (Robert)	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
Gair (Rob pf).	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Galvin Mfg	5	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gardner-Denv	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind.	4	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
Gar Wood pf.	4	40	39¾	40	+ ⅛
Garlord Cont	8	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Gen Am Invest	8	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans.	1	50	50	50	.....
Gen Baking	4	12⅝	12	12	.....
Gen Bronze	5	18	17⅞	18	.....
Gen Cable	16	13½	13	13½	.....
Gen Cable 2 pf	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
Gen Cigar	7	29½	29	29	— ⅛
Gen Elec	43	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
Gen Foods	18	45½	45	45½	.....
Gen Mills	7	50¼	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
Gen Motors	92	54½	53¾	54⅛	+ ⅜
Gen Mot 3